20 CENTS A WEEK will insure the delivery of The Daily Colonist at your door every morning

The Daily Colonist.

KEEP YOUR EYES ON KASLO!

VOL. LXXV.—NO. 18. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 1, 1896. THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

Optical Goods

We are Sole Agents for the Celebrated B. Lawrence Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Eyes fitted free.

Challoner & Mitchell

JEWELLERS,

Wholesale and Retail. 47 Government St.

HAVANA CIGARS.

El Triunfo

(THE OLD RELIABLE.)

Non Plus Ultra . .
Aromaticos . . . .
Puritanos . . . . .
Selectos . . . . . .
Conchas Especial.
Princess . . . . . .
IN BOXES OF 100, 50 and 25.

Hudson's Bay Co.,

WHARF STREET.

Gum Boots .
Overshoes . .
Rubbers . . .
Gaiters . . . .

All Anti-Slush Footwear.
The Prices are the Best.

A. B. ERSKINE,

Cor. Government and Johnson Streets

DID YOU EVER SEE A COW

that gave buttermilk? What could you expect but her milk?

WE HAVE A LINE OF

California Roll Butter at 40c.

Nice and sweet, flavored with Buttercups and Daisies.

Ontario Creamery at 30c.

A fresh lot of those 5-lb. pails of Jam, 50c.
Our Blend Tea, 20c.
Prunes 3 lbs. for 25c.
Fresh Island Eggs, 30c.
Don't forget our Port and Sherry at 40c.
A full line of Wines and Liquors.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

EQUAL TO THE BEST SWISS MILKS.

IT IS the excellent quality of the grass, peculiar to a certain section of Nova Scotia, that makes this milk so rich and good.

The Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co'y, Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—For a family of two, a capable trustworthy girl to do general housework. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 to Mrs. William Angus, 18 Stanley avenue. jal-2t

CAPITALIST wants cannery; state lowest price; cash. Address E., this office. ja'-12t

FOR SALE—A few dozen laying hens. J. Court, Gordon Head jal-3t

FOUND—Steel carriage whip. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply to Stableman, D. M Eberts, Gorge Road. jal-1t

LOST—Silver cigarette case, with owners' name engraved on back, and also containing owners' cards. Finder will receive reward of $5 on returning to Colonist office. jal-3t

MESSRS. C. Welsh & Co., 3 Tabernacle street, London, beg to solicit regular consignments of fresh Oysters, Fruit, and other American produce. Best prices realized. jal-12t

NATIONAL BALL, December 31st, Workman Hall; tickets $1.00, extra lady 50c. Four elegant prizes for best national costumes; Leap year style after twelve. Richardson's orchestra. de29 3t

CALL at the London bar for an A1 Tom and Jerry. de28

WELLINGTON COAL—A1 quality from Jordan's Mine; price $6 per ton delivered. Apply to Munn, Holland & Co., agents, or at the Yard, Rock Bay. de27-tf

THE ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN

In our store sheds it's rays over an elegant assortment of Xmas Novelties. It starts about 4 p.m., and is worth while seeing.

JOHN COCHRANE, *Druggist.*
N.W. cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

TO-DAY

—AT—

CALEDONIA PARK,

Cowichan v. Wanderers

The first Senior Association Match of the Season. To commence at 2:30 p.m.

Admission 25 cents; Grand Stand Free.

VICTORIA THEATRE

—One Night Only—

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

ANOTHER : SUCCESS!

—THE—

DEFAULTER

Lincoln J. Carter's New Play.

Special Scenery. Special Company.

The most thrilling and naturally presented play on the boards, mounted with all the lavishness and regards to detail characteristic of MR. CARTER.

THE GREATEST MECHANICAL : EFFECT OF THE AGE.

THE TERRIFIC

DOUBLE LEAP FOR LIFE

A PERFECT WONDER IN STAGE CRAFT.

"To hold, as well as win success
Keep all your play-bill promises".
LINCOLN J. CARTER.

Prices as usual. Seats on sale at Jamieson's. ja1-3t

VICTORIA THEATRE

—One Night Only—

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1896.

The German Dialect Comedian

JOLLY

JOE CAWTHORN

—AND HIS—

BIG COMEDY COMPANY

—INCLUDING—

Miss Annie Buckley

Presenting the New Comedy Farce in 3 acts by John A. Stevens, entitled

"A FOOL FOR LUCK"

—PRODUCED WITH—

NEW SONGS, CATCHY MUSIC, PRETTY GIRLS, NEW DANCES,

—AND—

ORIGINAL SPECIALTIES.

A Jolly Show. It will make you forget your troubles.

Prices as usual. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's ja1-4t

Meetings of Electors

HON. E. G. PRIOR,

MR. W. F. LUXTON,

of Winnipeg, Manitoba,

and others will address public meetings of the Electors of Victoria at the

Victoria Theatre, on Friday, January 3

and at the

A.O.U.W. Hall, on Saturday, January 4

CHAIR TAKEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.
de31

During the next week or two we shall be marking down some of our "Cretonnes" and similar materials, in order to make room for "Spring Goods." Weiler Bros. x

Carve your Christmas turkey with Fox's carvers. A large variety at 78 Gov't St. x

Large assortment of fancy goods suitable for Xmas presents. Artistic framing a specialty. Jos. Sommer, 50 Government Street. x

Weiler Bros. wish all their patrons and friends "A Happy and Prosperous New Year." x

NEWS FROM LONDON.

Opinions on the Venezuelan Controversy—Facts and Figures Regarding the Armenian Massacres.

The King of Korea Alarmed—The America's Cup Fiasco—Rifles for Abyssinia.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The New York correspondent of the Times argues that the fact that Senator Sherman definitely allies himself with the President on the Venezuelan question, augurs ill for the cessation of the controversy. "Mr. Sherman sides with the President against all the great lawyers and all the best authorities on the question, both American and European, and against Monroe himself."

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: I have excellent reasons to state that the report of an agreement between Russia and the United States about Venezuela is unfounded. On the contrary the Czar was painfully surprised at President Cleveland's message, and any war involving England would be unwelcome to the Russian court on the approach of the coronation.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Vienna Freie Presse telegraphs that Russia and France have actually promised diplomatic support to the United States in the Venezuela trouble, and adds that Russia is prepared to facilitate the United States loan with her own gold reserve.

The New York correspondent of the Times, while he affirms his previous convictions that there is no longer any feeling for war with England at present in the United States, says there lies a real danger for the future. He attributes this partly to the personal character of the President, or that quality of it "which his friends call firmness and his enemies stubbornness."

The order of Crusaders have forwarded, through Hon. Neal Dow, Mother Stewart and Miss Frances Willard, a New Year's greeting from the temperance workers of America, with the hope that war with England will be averted.

A despatch to the Novo Vremya from Vladivostock says the situation of affairs in Korea is most serious. The king is constantly surrounded by Japanese spies and fears that he will be assassinated. His Majesty is guarded nightly by American missionaries.

The Rome correspondent of the Times hears that a Franco-Russian project to send 40,000 Berdan rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges to Abyssinia has been discovered in high official circles in Russia.

The Chronicle says: Lord Dunraven's failure to incriminate the Defender's owner or crew is complete. He may now in cold blood reflect that he has done more to breed bad blood between the two nations than President Cleveland and Secretary Olney combined.

It is said that the Chilian senate has approved the Chili-Bolivia treaty.

A Constantinople letter in the Times tabulates from consular and other sources the Armenian massacres in the last two months. There are many places from which there are no details yet, but where known the total is 18,000 killed. Turkey has statistics giving the killed at 20,000 with 2,500 villages destroyed, in which the number of killed is unknown. It is estimated that there are 425,000 starving.

The Graphic publishes a letter from Lord Rosebery to a correspondent commenting upon England's inaction in in Armenia, in which he says: "I cannot believe it means insincerity or incapability on the part of a powerful government. They must have encountered obstacles of which we are ignorant. Perhaps they have to weigh the hideous alternative of abandoning the Armenians or facing a European war. Therefore I must hear their case before judging it."

A dispatch to the Times from Constantinoble says: The latest advice from Zeitoun are that the insurgents have been reinforced by 500 men from Gurn and have occupied new positions. Accordingly the dragomans of the powers went to the porte and offered to negotiate for a capitulation.

The Chronicle hears that Edward Tyas Cook, M.A., editor of the Westminster Gazette, who resigned the editorship of the Pall Mall Gazette on the sale of that paper to Mr. W. W. Astor, is to become the editor of the Daily News.

The Chronicle, in the course of a complimentary editorial, sends a New Years' greeting and good wishes to America and to President Cleveland.

A regulation has been made that after January 1, Peru will charge for postage on foreign letters twenty-two cents silver for each fifteen grammes of weight.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Hair! Hair!! Hair!!!

SWITCHES and braids at a great reduction. Anti-Dandruff Hair Tonic, the best in the world for promoting the growth of hair and removing dandruff. C. Kosche, 31 Government St. x

CONNECTICUT MINISTERS

Will Not Pass Resolutions on Venezuelan Question—Co-Operation with Britain on Armenian Troubles.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30.—A remarkable resolution was passed at the United Ministers regular weekly meeting this morning. At the previous meeting a committee had been appointed to draft a resolution on the Venezuelan question, and it was inferred from the personnel of the committee that these resolutions would have been condemnatory of Mr. Cleveland's policy and message. To-day the committee reported that it was too late to adopt resolutions on the Venezuelan question. Dr. Newman Smith, of the Centre church, advocated an alliance with England to compel Turkey to cease the massacres in Armenia. As a result of this the following resolution was to-day unanimously adopted by the members of the committee:

"Resolved, that we urge our senators and representatives in congress to secure the immediate passage of a resolution by congress, in the name of the people of the United States, pledging the unreserved sympathy and support of this country to England in any decisive action which England may take to put an instant stop to the awful tragedy now being enacted before the eyes of the Christian world in Armenia."

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Editor Pulitzer's Second Communication to the Prince of Wales on the Venezuelan Question.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Prince of Wales authorizes the publication of the following acknowledgment sent last week by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer:

NEW YORK, Dec. 30,

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Sandringham, Eng.:

"Your Christmas message of peace and good will was deeply appreciated and had an important effect. The reaction is almost complete. Conscience has obtained mastery over purse. The World thanks you for your wise and bold words spoken at so critical a time. It is also becoming to acknowledge with profound respect the eloquent and impressive messages of concord and amity received by the World from Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland (who cabled from Rome); Cardinal Vaughn, Archbishop of Westminster; Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin; Lord Plunkett, Archbishop of Dublin and Kildare; the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of London, Liverpool, Manchester and Chester; Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery.

"It is hoped here that the logic of this unprecedented expression of kindliness of the greatest dignitaries of Church and State may yet lead to the arbitration of a dispute, so trivial that it could remain unsettled for seventy years. Surely among all the scholars, statesmen and rulers of the world there must be one who, as arbitrator, will meet the suggestion of Lord Salisbury that he should be 'competent and free from bias." The surest hope of lasting peace rests upon the enlightened moral sentiment which you have voiced and which we feel shapes the course of the government in England, not less than in America, and continues the progress of civilization.

"(Signed) JOSEPH PULITZER,
"For the World."

THE U. S. TARIFF.

No More Changes to Be Made This Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—There will be no more tariff legislation by the lower house of Congress this session. If the business interests of the country have been fearful that existing conditions would be disturbed by any new revision of the tariff rates or any uncertainty caused by efforts to re-enact the McKinley law or change the Wilson act in the direction of high duties, their apprehensions may be set at rest, by the statement made to-day by Chairmon Dingley of the ways and means committee. Mr. Dingley said very positively that the Republicans would not attempt any important tariff changes now that the revenue bill had passed the house, and that his opinion on this point was given irrespective of whether or not the revenue tariff bill passed last week was successful in the senate or received the president's signature.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

The Nominations Made Yesterday in a Number of Constituencies.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 30.—(Special)—The following nominations for the legislature were made to-day: Lansdowne, T. C. Norris, Liberal; Minnedosa, R. H. Myers, Liberal; Deloraine, C. A. Young, Liberal; Morden, Thos. Duncan, Liberal; Brandon City, Chas. Adams, Liberal; Portage la Prairie, W. J. Cooper, Conservative, to oppose Hon. Robt. Watson. Five conventions will be held tomorrow.

CHARGED WITH "FLIM FLAMING."

An Individual Under this Accusation to be Extradited From Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30.—U. S. detectives have arrived here from Boston in connection with the case of J. R. Moir, now in jail on the charge of "flim-flaming." There are three charges against Moir for getting $ 0 each from three merchants. On his arrival here Moir opened an account in the bank of Ottawa, depositing $2,050. He is wanted in Boston under the name of J. R. McDonald on several charges, and steps will be taken for his extradition.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

FAITHFUL TO SPAIN.

Demonstration of Loyalists in Cuba—The Captain General Enthusiastically Feted.

General Campos Says His Mind Is No Longer Gloomy as to the Future.

HAVANA, Dec. 30. — Sunday night's demonstration of political parties in honor of Campos proved the grandest popular outburst of sympathy toward the Spanish cause that has ever taken place in Havana. Conservatives, Autonomists, Reformists, Spaniards, Cubans, men, women and everybody united in a great brotherhood. About 40,000 people in all took part in the demonstration. The procession started at Central park, and took its course up Obisto to the Plaza de Armas. In front of the palace of Gen. Campos a committee went up to give the general greeting, and Senor Santos Guzman, of the Union Constitutional, spoke on behalf of the Conservatives as follows:

"Our party reassure you of their unconditional support when it is necessary. The entire country is represented here in the palace to-night. We protest against the revolution backed by many of the foreigners and by many Cuban bandits, and we are not disposed to be ruined by a tendency toward the rule of barbarism."

Gen. Campos answered as follows: "What can I reply to the noble words of Senor Guzman in behalf of the three parties? I congratulated myself upon the unity of the political parties, and I entreat you not to forget at this moment what should be the standard of our future doings. The danger that threatens us is more show than real, because the genuine Cubans will forever remain under the glorious banner of the civilized discoverer of America.

"I do not deny that my mind was gloomy a few days ago at Matanzas, when I saw the flames come even to our horses' hoofs. I do not deny my great sorrow when towns perish. I confess that if the enemy had attempted to resist there would have been a cruel punishment meted out for their execrable crimes.

"In view of the behavior of the rebels, I decided to return to Havana to conduct operations from here. But, gentlemen, I was disheartened at the thought that I had fallen under your displeasure. But upon arriving here I saw that I was assured of your unconditional support, which brought me ease of mind. I am, therefore, compelled to persevere, as I have always done, in the love of my country."

Gen. Campos was acclaimed in and outside of the palace, and had to make his appearance on the balconies while the spectators were franctically shouting "Viva Espana; viva Campos." In returning his thanks to the people, Gen. Campos said: "Your demonstration in my honor is a proof of your love towards Spain, and I protest against the vandal deeds of those who, in the name of liberty and independence, desolate this beautiful and wealthy island, which is not even the land where they were born. In the presence of this glorious demonstration, I feel proud that I was president of the council by which liberty to the negroes was sanctioned, because that law equalizes all who are brought up under the glorious Castilian banners. Thanks to you in the name of Spain, of our virtuous queen and of the king."

The address was followed by more shouts of "Viva Espana" and great and prolonged cheering. The different party leaders all signed a message, which was sent to Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish premier, giving a description of the successful meeting and demonstration.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—A column commanded by Gen. Tejede has had an engagement and taken strong positions held by the insurgents at San Prudencio, in the province of Santiago. The insurgents left on the field nine killed and carried away numerous wounded. Of the troops three were killed and ten wounded.

A BEER COMBINE.

Chicago Brewers Have Agreed to Put Up the Price of Their Product.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—The beer war waged for a year or so has ceased. All the brewery companies doing business in Chicago have come to a mutual agreement by which beer will be advanced on January 1 to $5 a barrel, the present price being $4 or less. It is estimated that this will result in the closing of 8,000 saloons in Chicago during the first three months of 1896.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

Sheet music, magazines and periodicals of all kinds neatly bound at moderate rates. All work guaranteed. The Colonist Bindery Broad street and 74 Government street. x

A large assortment of Bon Bons at Fell & Co.'s, Ltd. x

Bon Bons and Christmas tree ornaments at Fell & Co.'s, Ltd. x

From Now Until Spring

Overcoats and winter wraps will be in fashion. They can be discarded, temporarily, while traveling in the steam-heated trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. For solid comfort, for speed and for safety, no other line can compare with this great railway of the West. x

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Reopening of Small Debts Court at Nanaimo—Rich Ground Struck in the Horsefly.

Burnaby School to Be Removed—Light House at the Narrows—Masonic Installation.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 31.—The collector of customs declines to pay his poll tax, on the ground that he is exempt in virtue of the office he holds under the government. Police Magistrate Russell is looking up the law.

The case of ex-Sergeant Haywood vs. Alderman Queen, in which the local legislator was accused of using abusive language on the street, was dismissed, as there is no law dealing with such an offence in the criminal code. The police magistrate, however, thought the language used sufficient to provoke the blows received.

J. R. Gordon, of Connecticut, an expert in tobacco, says that the samples sent him of tobacco grown in Agassiz, B.C., are equal to any grown in the United States. Mr. Gordon's interest is so aroused that he will come to British Columbia to investigate the tobacco problem at his earliest convenience.

Sir Charles Ross bonded some mines in Rossland, and is in San Francisco trying to dispose of them.

Several days downpour of heavy wet snow is doing great damage in Vancouver, and has already destroyed a large amount of telephone property and seriously affected the tram system.

The Dominion authorities have written that the removal of the Burnaby shoal, the erection of a lighthouse at the Narrows, and the putting of a draw in the C.P.R. bridge will have the attention of the government.

The Vancouver poultry show takes place on January 7. One hundred and seventy dollars have been contributed in cash and prizes.

Those holding shop licenses to sell liquor, claim that the council only has power to charge them $150 per annum, while they are charging them $400. They ask for a refund. Messrs. Wilson & Campbell have been engaged to handle their case.

A. Robinson has been appointed market clerk.

The council of Burnaby will carry over to 1896 $1,050 and a large amount of collectable taxes.

A delegation representing the Property Owners' Association, the Loan and Insurance Companies and the Board of Trade have gone to Victoria to interview the government in reference to the repeal of the mortgage tax.

A London syndicate with a capital of $75,000 is taking over the business of the Texas Lake Ice Co.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 31.—At a meeting of the B.C.B.G.A. it was decided to ask the Minister of Militia to institute a school of instruction in New Westminster, as the Westminster company were unable to attend at Vancouver.

Thieves broke into the residence of the late D. S. Milligan on Sunday evening and stole bed clothing and jewelry.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Dec. 31.—The small debts court was again opened for business by Police Magistrate Simpson yesterday morning, in view of the recent decision of Judge Harrison. Wednesday being a public holiday an adjournment was made until Friday.

The municipal election of 1896 will be the keenest contest that has ever taken place in the city.

Arrangements have been made for a New Year's day Association match between the Nanaimo Athletics and the Wellington team.

The mass meeting of miners called for Saturday is to decide whether or not the work shall be divided up as at present, or whether the number of hands will be diminished.

A driver on his return from Wellington on Sunday night overtook a very old lady at Northfield, wandering in a bewildered and aimless manner. The driver picked her up and drove her into town where he handed her over to the police for safe keeping and identification. With the help of a Frenchman who lives in the vicinity of Heddle's store, the old lady was finally piloted to the house of her son, Mr. Regard, Dixon street.

At last night's council meeting three by-laws were affirmed, viz.: The election by-law, fire limit amendment by-law and Sunday observance by-law. On Thursday night the business of the year will be wound up.

ASHCROFT.

(From the B. C. Mining Journal.)

Under date of December 20, W. T. Sargent, secretary of the Slough Creek Mining Company, writes: "The weather has been against us and as a consequence we have not been able to make another start on the extension of the tunnel over the Nelson creek branch, but it will be started as soon as possible."

A nugget weighing over half a pound came down by express from Stanley this week. It is worth over $160. It is a handsome specimen and was found in Lightning creek the past season. Among good finds Mr. Sargent, of the Slough creek company, has a handsome $80 piece found on Slough creek near the mouth of Nelson.

Messrs. Veatch and McCrae, of the Cinnabar mine, Savonas, spent a day this week in Ashcroft. About twenty-three men are at work, all but four being white miners. The mine is looking well, but no smelting was being done on account of the retorts not being protected from the weather. Drifts are being run and the mine thoroughly opened up. The grade of ore is very high. This mine is said to be the only productive quicksilver mine in operation that is under the protection of the British flag. It seems strange that neither England or any of her colonies, except in this one case, should possess a cinnabar mine.

John E. Ely, now in charge of the Horsefly Gold Mining Company's property in the Horsefly, brings the report that McCallum and List have struck rich ground on their claim about 1,000 feet from the line of the Harper ground. They have a drift in the bench about seventy feet and from the inner end of the drift have sunk about seventeen feet to the date of Mr. Ely's departure. The extent of their strike is not known but the gravel is said to be very rich in the bottom of the shaft and the owners are jubilant. One hundred thousand pounds of the Ward pipe is now on its way to the 150. The riveters will be in about February 1, and the work on the Horsefly company's ground will be pushed and the Campbell hydraulic elevator put in under the direction of its inventor and patentee, Mr. Campbell, as as early a date as possible. Some good work may confidently be looked for in the Horsefly country next season.

F. E. Young, general manager for the Pittsburg & Cariboo Gold Dredging Company, has gone East to look over and test the machinery now about ready to be shipped to Quesnelle for the new dredge being constructed at that point. He is interested in the small dredger now in operation at Mormon Bar, six miles from Lytton. He says the conditions are very favorable for dredging on the Fraser where he will operate, and his company have 30 miles of river bed and intend to have several machines at work within a few months of the completion of the one now building. If the new dredger does not pay for itself every 30 days Mr. Young says he will be disappointed.

F. H. Lantz, foreman of the Montreal claims on Quesnelle river near Beaver, was in town this week on his way to Alberni, where he has some interests which he goes to look after. Mr. Lantz reports work on the Montreal Company's ground, under the direction of the superintendent, Mr. Drummond, is going ahead in good shape. Some very rich ground has been found, and the company on the whole are very well satisfied. The cost of opening up this gigantic property will not be less than a quarter of a million dollars, but whenever opened up will be a dividend payer longer than the present owners can expect to live. It is expected to take two years to get the mine in working order.

CHILLIWACK.

CHILLIWACK, Dec. 28.—The following were duly installed at the Masonic hall, Chilliwack, on St. John's day, as officers of Ionic lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M., G. R. B. C., by V. W. Bro. Logan, grand chaplain: W. M., Samuel Mellard; S. W., S. A. Cawley; J. W., A. H. Gillanders; treasurer, A. S. Vedder; secretary, L. W. Paisley; S. D., Justinian Pelly; J. D., W. T. Jackman; S. S., W. F. Ferris; J. S., A. F. Lindell; I. G., Joseph Bromley; and tyler, George H. W. Ashwell.

THE SLOCAN.

(From the Kootenay Mail.)

This camp is especially lively in the Washington basin and around Cody and Sandon, in fact the last named place may fairly claim to be "booming."

There is enough mineral on the North Fork of Carpenter creek to ensure the permanency of Three Forks.

Near New Denver properties on the lake shore are being bonded or sold, and several hundred promising dry ore prospects near the lake are to be opened up by assessment and development work next summer.

On Four Mile creek eight men are working on the Alpha, and Popham & Webb are about to ship two carloads of high grade ore from the Fishermaiden claim. The Currie, on the Galena Farm bench below Silverton, is now opened up in good shape and is for sale or bond. The Currie, at a depth of 65 feet, shows eight feet of concentrating galena ore and being a crown-granted property would be suitable for a company able to put up a concentrator.

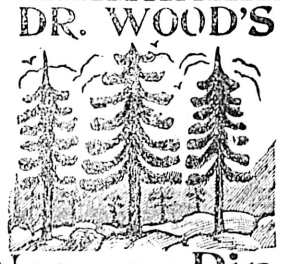
The Enterprise group, on Ten Mile creek, under bond to Mr. J. A. Finch, is showing up well, therefore it is almost certain that the bond will be taken up and ore shipped before spring. The Kalispel claim, also on Ten Mile creek, was recently sold for $3,000, cash down, to an American company represented by Mr. Lardner, who proposes to put in several thousand dollars' worth of development work, hoping to make it one of the big mines of this camp. The ledge matter on the surface is 24 feet across and contains scattered bunches of high grade ruby silver ore.

On Springer creek, seventeen men are working on claims located last fall, and a twelve ton shipment of dry ore has been made to the Pilot bay smelter. Five tons from the Exchange and seven tons from the Howard Fraction claims have also been shipped. The ore is expected to average at least $150 per ton.

Mr. H. P. Heacock, a general contractor and mining man from Helena, Montana, inspected this district last week and took away with him terms of sale on the Arlington, Tamarack, and Currie claims.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

DR. WOOD'S



Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.

PRICE 25C. AND 50C. PER BOTTLE.

SHORTHAND.

Wanted a teacher of Pitman system of shorthand for boy and girl. Lady preferred. Address P., Colonist. de17-tf

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found, For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTS.

WANTED—Situation by Japanese as general servant; speaks English well. Apply J.B., this office. de31-3t

A CARPENTER can have a five-roomed house and a job of putting new roofs on 2 houses, 58 and 60 John street; rent to be taken for material and labor. Wm. McDowell, 94 Superior street, James Bay. de29-3t

WANTED—At Beaver Lake Waterworks, 25 men at 25 cents an hour; board $5 per week. Walkeley, King & Casey, de12

WANTED—Anyone who can give us any information as to where you can get a better meal that at the Wilson. J. Byrne. de22-1m

WANTED—Coatmaker; steady work; also tailoress for pants and vest work. Leiser & Hamburger, Wellington. Apply to Simon Leiser, No. 1 Yates street. de17-tf

WANTED—500 lots of new and cast-off clothing and shoes, at 83 Johnson street, S. Cooness. de16

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Two storey brick house, corner of Cedboro Bay Road and Oak Bay avenue, 8 rooms; cheap at $10 per month. A. W. More & Co., House Agents, 70 Douglas street

HOUSE TO LET—Seven rooms, and pantry, nearly new; will be let cheap to a steady tenant, No. 73 Discovery street, between Douglas and Blanchard. Enquire 26 Fourth street. de15-1m

FURNISHED cottage to let. 91 Fort street. de29-3t

FOR RENT—Large front room, suitable for two; every convenience; breakfast if desired. Apply 5 Queen's avenue, near Government street. de24-tf

TO LET — Comfortable housekeeping rooms, with hot and cold water bath. Apply 104 Pandora; also a furnished 15-roomed house. Apply 97 Quadra. de22-1m

FOR SALE.

AS important business calls us East, we will sell our stock of Patent Medicine, with formulas. Party purchasing will have the sole right to manufacture and sell in B.C. Small capital required. Apply to Bentley & McGregor, corner Government and Bay streets, Victoria. de29-tf

FOR SALE—Restaurant, coffee house and bakery, $1,200; furniture and fixtures worth double; present earnings $300 per month; will sell whole or half interest; fine opportunity for right party; investigate this. Address 313 Seattle National Bank building, Seattle, Wash. de29-6t

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—160 acres near McPherson's Station, about 8 acres cleared; house, 2 barns, chicken house and shed; price $1,000, payable $100 cash and the balance to suit purchaser, or to rent at $5 per month. A. W. More & Co., Real Estate Agents, 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—200 acres near Alberni Townsite for $2,000, payable $400 cash, balance to suit purchaser; 63 acres fronting on the water at the southern end of Salt Spring Island, 14 acres cleared; house and outbuildings, cheap at $325. A. W. More & Co., Insurance Agents, 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Golf balls at $3.50 per dozen; only a few left. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—A good family milch cow and young calf. Apply J. Wrigglesworth, corner Blanchard and Yates street. de28-6t

TO FARMERS and those seeking homes out of which they can make a living. We have some of the best snaps in farms in B.C. for sale. What do you think of this:

Near Mission City, 120 acres; frame house worth $400, barn 60x60, worth $50; 25 acres fenced and cultivated; balance easily cleared; clay loam. $1,600 the whole thing.

New Westminster District, near a railway station, 160 acres; log house, barn 18x40 feet; 3½ acres in orchard, 11 acres cleared and have under cultivation. $1,200.

Near Mission City, 140 acres on C.P.R. line; frame cottage worth $750; sheds and stables; 4 acres in orchard, 50 acres under cultivation. $4,800.

These prices are not one-third of what these properties are worth. Sold under mortgage. H. Cuthbert & Co., Auctioneers and Brokers

IT'S WORTH KNOWING

Where to get the genuine article at a reasonable price. For the Holidays we are offering the following inducements:

Sterling Silver Hall Marked Cloth Brushes, reduced from $8.50 to	$5.50
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Hat Brushes, reduced from $5.00 to	$3.25
Sterling Silver Napkin Rings, reduced from $1.75 to	$1.25
First-class Gold-filled Ladies' Waltham and Elgin Watches, reduced from $25 to	$16
First-class Silver Watches reduced from $7.50 to	$4.00
First-class Nickel Watches reduced from $5.00 to	$2.50

There are hundreds of different novelties which we will sell at reduced prices, and give 10 per cent. off for cash, and initial engraving free. Please call and inspect our stock, we are pleased to show goods.

J. WENGER,

No. 90 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

The "Famous Active" Range

THE PRODUCT OF . . . . . 50 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

The Handsomest and Best Working Cooking Apparatus ever made in Canada.

No guessing as to heat of oven. Thermometer in door shows it exactly. Every cook will appreciate this feature.

Oven ventilated and cemented top and bottom, ensuring even cooking.

THE McCLARY M'f'g. Co.,

LONDON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

If your local dealer does not handle our goods, write our nearest house.

The Mayoralty.

TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Having been called on by a Delegation of business men, together with the solicitation of a large number of Ratepayers, asking me to become a Canditate for Mayor at the forthcoming Election. I willingly comply with their wishes, and if elected to that honorable position will, to the best of my ability, pay strict attention to the duties of the office.

Trusting to you ladies and gentlemen for your votes and influence.

I am,

Yours Most Respectfully,

de27 A. J. M'LELLAN.

The Mayoralty.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Having been solicited by many Ratepayers to again offer myself for re-election at the next annual Election for Mayor, I have much pleasure in acceding to their request, and beg to announce myself as a candidate for the ensuing year.

I am, Your Obedient Servant,

de25td JOHN TEAGUE.

The Mayoralty.

To the Electors of Victoria:

Many friends having expressed a wish that I become a candidate for the office of Mayor of this city, I have decided to place myself in your hands, respectfully asking your influence and support.

I shall ask you before the Election to give me an opportunity to address you from the platform.

ROBERT BEAVEN.

24th December, 1895. de25-4t

The Mayoralty.

Having been requested by a large number of Electors of the City of Victoria to offer myself as a Candidate for the Mayoralty, I beg to submit myself to your suffrages.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Victoria, B.C., 28th December, 1895. de29

NEW YEAR'S GOODS JUST ARRIVED

—AT THE—

ORIENTAL BAZAAR.

Everything Curious.

SILK GOODS AND LILY BULBS.

Special Reductions for New Year's.

A. WANIBE, No. 90 DOUGLAS STREET. de17-2w

WALTHAM WATCHES FOR $7.00

In solid silver cases, guaranteed for 5 years.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,

68½ YATES STREET,

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years. ap1

1895 PENDRAY'S 1896

PRIZE COMPETITION

20 PRIZES

will be given for the 20 largest number of Electric Soap Wrappers sent in by October 1st, 1896.

1st Prize	$20.00
2nd Prize	15.00
3rd Prize	10.00
2 Prizes of	7.50
4 Prizes of	5.00
6 Prizes of	2.50
5 Prizes of	1.00

For particulars and conditions see small bills sent out with all Electric Soap.

TAKE NOTICE.

No wrappers of any kind will be elegible unless the name of W. J. PENDRAY is upon them. Refuse any other Electric Soap, and see that every wrapper has the name of W. J. PENDRAY upon it.

DR. J. HALL,

HOMŒOPATHIST,

Has removed his office to Norwood, Oak Bay Avenue, where he resides. Hours the same as usual, 2 to 5 p.m., and in the evenings of Tuesday and Friday from 7:30 to 9 o'clock. Sundays and holidays excepted. no1-1mo

GRAND TEETH

Can now be had for very little money. Having made more improvements in the manufacture of my improved artificial Sets of Teeth, I now place them before the public at a price that nobody need wear the old style rubber plates. I first introduced them ten years ago, and whoever wears them pronounces them the best that can be made, as they are like Natural Teeth. I guarantee satisfaction of all Dental Operations, as to price and workmanship, having 20 years' experience.

DR. HARTMAN, 73½ GOVERNMENT ST.

Teeth extracted for the poor Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 4 p.m., free of charge. de10

FOR PUGET SOUND POINTS.

CUT RATES

To Port Townsend	$0.75
To Seattle	1.25
To Tacoma	1.75

ON THE FAST STEAMER

"CITY OF KINGSTON"

Leaving here daily, except Monday, at 8:30 a.m.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, AGENT.

FOR THE NORTH.

THE STEAMER

Barbara Boscowitz

Carrying Her Majesty's mails for Port Simpson and Way Ports, via Vancouver, leaves

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 2ND

At 7 o'clock p.m., from Porter's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to

CAPT. J. D. WARREN, Manager, de28 6 Trounce Avenue.

O. R. & N. STEAMSHIP LINE.

China & Japan.

SS. MOUNT LEBANON—Due at Victoria about December 5th, for HONOLULU.

SS. RHOSINA—(3,800 tons dead weight)—Due at Victoria December 23, for HONOLULU, via Portland.

Puget Sound & Central America SS. Co.

SS. TRANSIT— Tons, Capt. Berg, will leave Seattle on 30th November, for Central American ports.

For freight and particulars apply to F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO'Y,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,

—IMPORTERS OF—

JAPANESE RICE, SILK AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

SS. ST. PAUL.....Sailing Dec. 18th
SS. PARIS..... " " 25th

And every Wednesday thereafter.

For rates and accommodations apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, no27-6m Cor. Fort and Gov't Sts., Victoria.

PACIFIC COAST SS. CO.

Despatch a Steamer every five days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf, at 8 p.m.

City of Puebla Dec. 29.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

STEAMER

Mary Hare

Running in connection with the Victoria & Sidney Railway, will sail (weather permitting and business offering) as follows:

Mondays—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Cowichan, Vesuvius Bay and way ports, returning connects with evening train for Victoria.

Tuesdays—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports.

Wednesdays — Leave Ganges Harbor at 6 a.m. for Sidney, connecting with morning train for Victoria.

Thursdays — Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor, Nanaimo and way ports.

Fridays—Leave Nanaimo at 7 a.m. for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria. oc11

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO R'Y.

STEAMER

JOAN

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street. ap25

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO'Y, LD.

Stages for Cariboo.

The regular Weekly Stage for all points in

Cariboo and Lillooet,

Leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 4 o'clock, travelling by daylight only and making about 70 miles a day, each way, lying over one day at Barkerville.

Ashcroft to Clinton,

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ashcroft for Lillooet, Mondays and Wednesdays.

Special Stages

Furnished on proper notice and at reasonable rates. For a party of five or more persons, regular stage fares only will be charged. These specials make regular stage time, changing horses along the route. General express matter carried by regular stages. Fast freight by specials.

For further information apply to

B. C. EXPRESS CO., LTD. je6d&w-tf Ashcroft, B.C.

FOR ☆ PUGET ☆ SOUND.

☆—THE—☆

SS. ROSALIE

Makes daily connections (except Sunday) between Seattle and Victoria, upon the following schedule:

Leaves Seattle....10 A.M.	Leaves Victoria..8:30 P.M.
Arrives Victoria, 5:30 P.M.	Arrives Seattle.....4 A.M.

For tickets and full information apply to

J. K. DEVLIN, Agent, no21 75 Government Street.

HOME FOR LADIES during confinement or any sickness of non-infectious nature. 55 Kane street, near Blanchard. The nurses are thoroughly experienced, and the lady principal holds numerous diplomas and testimonials including a first-class certificate from Queen Charlotte Hospital, London, England. oc5-3m

12 oz. Cans 25c.

Diplomas Awarded 1895

WHITE STAR

BAKING POWDER

Best in the World.

TEMPLEMAN'S TACTICS.

"The Methods of the Bunco Steerer Must Be Practiced on the Average Voter."

A Key to the Opposition Campaign Policy of Falsehood and Slander.

The Purpose of the Telegraphic Fakes Which Have Recently Adorned the Times.

The Times of March 6, 1891, contains Mr. Templeman's estimate of the average Victoria voter. Just now, when compliments are the order of the day, it will do the average elector no harm to let him know what the managing editor of the Times, when he is not seeking votes, thinks of him. The picture that he draws of him is not by any means pretty and, as was said at the time, not true to life. After the general election of 1891 Mr. Templeman felt and expressed the utmost contempt for the average voter. This is how he described him:

"The average voter is the reverse of pervious as touching his skull. He must be approached from other directions.

"THE METHODS OF THE 'BUNCO STEERER' MUST BE PRACTISED ON HIM.

"He must be cajoled into giving his political support. The Times flatters itself that it expounded the policy of the Liberal party in a manner at once candid and convincing. The advantages that would accrue to the Dominion from unrestricted reciprocity were clearly presented, and the objections thereto were squarely met and abolished.

"Nevertheless candor compels the admission, that the most elaborately written editorial has less influence on the mind of the average voter than a song from Col. Prior.

"THE AVERAGE VOTER IS A QUEER ANIMAL, and let him remember that unless he succeeds shortly in getting rid of some of his superfluous obtuseness he will have none to blame but himself for the abuses which are chronic.

"THOSE WHO WILL READ THESE LINES ARE THE MEN WHO WILL ORGANIZE THE AVERAGE VOTER INTO A COMPACT POLITICAL MASS AND HERD HIM TO THE POLLS.

"The class who will read these lines may be described the 'vaqueros' of politics, and during crises such as we have just passed through, hold a 'rodero.' The average voter is 'rounded up,' and, with the exception of a bolt here and there, the herd, if the interests of the 'vaqueros' seem to require it, is driven rough shod over reason and common sense. Since, therefore, the homiletics of the editorial column do not reach the man who would profit by their perusal, why should newspapers play the role of political philanthropists in political administrations and which day by day are operating to put him in the position of a panderer to tyranny? But to whom are we talking? Will the average voter address himself to the effort of reading these lines? No; he had rather listen to one of Col. Prior's solos.

"THE TIMES DISTINCTLY ANNOUNCES RIGHT HERE THAT NOT UNTIL COL. PRIOR'S VOICE GIVES OUT WILL IT UNDERTAKE TO MAKE A POINT BY APPEALING TO THE REASON OF THE MOB."

It may be no harm to state just here that Col. Prior's voice has not given out

DON'T BE STEERED!

VICTORIA LIBERALS.

To the Editor:—I should like any master of the English language to inform us what the so-called Liberal party in Victoria mean by this contest. They may not be able to say, but one thing I am sure I can tell them and that is that they are making Libeaalism contemptible in the eyes of right thinking men.

A vacancy having occurred in the government, the office is offered to Col. Prior, together with a seat in the cabinet. He accepts and because the office is one of emolument, he cannot sit in the House of Commons until he has the leave of his constituents by re-election. He stands for that re-election and is met by flaming headings in the Times "Not a cabinet minister" and telegrams, how manufactured I will not say, are published every day from many quarters purporting to confirm the views, or I should say the wishes, of the so-called Liberal leaders. These telegrams intend to say that because the Canadian Cabinet at one time consisted of twelve salaried and two unsalaried officials it must always consist of the same, and the leaders pretend to find their authority in the B.N.A. Act. There is no such limitation of the Premier's choice of Cabinet councillors in that Act.

The parent of the Canadian Cabinet is the English, and a very little trouble will show anyone willing to learn the truth how wide is the discretion given to the Premier when choosing the consultative committee known by the familiar name the Cabinet. He will find the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the president of the local government board, the vice-president of the committee of council, the chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Lord Privy Seal and other office holders are included in or excluded from the cabinet as the Premier pleases.

A more vulgar idea is entertained that because the controllership has a salary of only $5,000, the holder of the office cannot vote against a minister having $7,000. In that case how is the Lord Privy Seal, having no salary, to vote with the English Premier having £5,000; or how? Was John Bright with £2,000 from the Duchy of Lancaster to contest with the Premier's £5,000. The contention is too small, and I hope by this time those who put it forward are ashamed of themselves.

This "Not a Cabinet Minister," printed in type sufficiently large to do justice to the return of John L. Sullivan to the ring, is the staple of the opposition. No policy has been outlined, but a red herring trail has been drawn across the scent. The Manitoba school question has been introduced and has been ridden to death. I would like to remind the Victoria Liberals that if there is any one idea binding all shades of English Liberals together, it is the determination to realize for all sects equality before the law. Sectarian animosity we have always frowned upon and I hope always will, yet here a party calling themselves Liberals are appealing to the worst passions of mankind—to religious bigotry—in the hope of gaining a few votes. They may fancy they are Liberals. They are politically neither fish, flesh nor fowl nor good red herring.

James Angus.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN-KILLER is THE BEST remedy known for Sea-Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

PAIN-KILLER is UNQUESTIONABLY the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings SPEEDY AND PERMANENT RELIEF in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN-KILLER is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and SAFE TO USE internally or externally with certainty of relief.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere; 25c. big bottle.

MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Editor:—Through the columns of the Colonist I wish to call the attention of its readers to the educational work of the Y.M.C.A. and particularly to the classes in manual training which the association proposes to organize and conduct.

In the estimations of our directors the time has come when we should undertake work along the line of technical education or manual training and we believe that if we are successful in this enterprise we will be supplying in a measure, a great deficiency in the educational training of the boys of this city. The training of the hand and eye and brain along practical mechanical lines is now recognized by all progressive educationists as of utmost importance looking to the future usefulness of the individual. Boys in the country, it is true, pick up a good deal of experience along such lines without any systematic instruction. They become practical farmers, amateur carpenters, and learn something of iron forging without ever attending a manual training class. But our city boys have not such advantages, and if we would give them the best possible equipment for practical life we must supply such deficiency as best we can and give them some instruction and and experience along manual training lines.

It is the aim of the Association to be of the utmost practical benefit to the young men of this city; and not only to the young men but to the boys as well—the coming young men. One of the means by which we have been endeavoring to help young men is our educational classes. In reading, writing and arithmetic, bookkeeping, stenography, mechanical drawing and minerology we are helping a number of our earnest young men to better fit themselves for the practical work of life, and in the punctuality and zeal shown by the students attending our classes we have abundant evidence of their appreciation of their opportunities. We are now anxious to extend similar advantages to the boys by organizing and conducting classes in manual training, such as carpentry, wood carving and turning, blacksmith work and agriculture. We propose to begin with practical carpentry by organizing classes for boys of twelve years of age and upwards, and instructing them in the care and use of tools and in the elements of construction, with abundance of practical work.

For the necessary equipment of tools, etc., for this class, the sum of $200 is required, and it is for this that we appeal to the friends of the association who are interested in this feature of its work. The above amount will enable us to organize classes in which we can accommodate a total of from thirty to forty boys.

If you think our object is a worthy one, please show your appreciation by sending us tangible tokens in the shape of dollars, to help it along.

A. J. Pineo,
Chairman Educational Committee.

Hood's is Wonderful.

No less than wonderful are the cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, even after other preparations and physicians' prescriptions have failed. The reason, however, is simple. When the blood is enriched and purified, disease disappears and good health returns, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

Fresh Eastern Oysters

Direct from Montreal at Fell & Co., Fort street, taken from cold storage daily. x

ESTABLISHED 1879.

P. O. Box 188. Telephone 74

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

LOANS EFFECTED, RENTS AND INCOME COLLECTED, DEEDS PREPARED, ETC.

For Sale--1388-Acre Farm

ABOUT 1000 ACRES OF WHICH IS PLOUGHABLE PRAIRIE OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.

120 Head of Cattle, 1 pedigree Hereford Bull. 12 Horses, Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sleds, and usual farm implements. Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies' and gents'), Bridles, etc. Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools. Nine-room House, shingle roofed. Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above. Stone Root-house, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc. About 7 miles Standing Fences, in good order, Corrals, etc. Small lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, etc.

THIS PROPERTY is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate; one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

THE TITLE is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

THE CATTLE are well bred. A much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys.

THE CLIMATE is not severe. The station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains.

THE SOUTH-WEST KOOTENAY AND OSOYOOS Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

For Sale -- 20,000 Acres of Farming Land

IN CONTIGUOUS BLOCKS.

Beautifully watered, forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings; 2,000 head of cattle; 50 to 80 horses; easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed and most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

These localities are rapidly settling up, and as farm land is limited, great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to work these Estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

IMPROVED FARMS

in all parts of British Columbia

For : Sale.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

We most urgently direct the attention of Farmers and others to these Fine Properties.

125-Acre Farm Near Langley.

Two-story dwelling house, worth $1,600; large barn, 60x60 ft., ditto 75x60 ft., sheds and other buildings; over 55 acres cleared; 2 acres in orchard, balance partly cleared; good roads; not far from railway; a most desirable property.

HERE IS A CHANCE

for a man with very small capital. He can step right into a workable and improveable farm, make a living and increase the value of his property; 160 acres near Clayton; too high to be flooded; log house, barn 20x18 ft., 12 acres cleared and under cultivation; 3½ acres in orchard; balance light timber; about one mile of fencing; can be sold for less than $10 per acre.

A Farm Worth $30,000.

This is a farmer's delight; 430 acres; dwelling 34x38 ft., with an addition 40x20 ft.; 5-roomed house 24x18 ft., barn 60x100 ft., large dairy, piggery, etc.; 15 acres in orchard; 130 acres prairie, mostly in hay; 200 acres under cultivation; settlers are particularly asked to note this property; it can be made a perfect farm; your own terms if you are the right man.

A Farm of 106 Acres in Chilliwack.

Two-story dwelling, worth $1,600; barn, worth $1,000; granary, root house, piggery, etc; 500 fruit trees, covering some 6 acres, which have yielded $1,000 in fruit in one year; 75 acres under crop last year; 34 acres cleared in all.

160-Acre Farm Near New Westminster.

First-class house, worth $1,000; 2 acres in orchard; 10 acres under cultivation; excellent soil for fruit; this is a perfect snap.

The above are only a few of the farms we have for sale. We must sell and will accept any reasonable offer.

H. CUTHBERT & COMPANY.
de21 Auctioneers and Brokers.

WOOD
COAL
COKE
BARK

FOR SALE of the best quality at current rates. Yards corner Government and Discovery streets, or Spratt's Wharf. Steam wood-sawing done in any part of the city. Stove wood for sale, cut to lengths to suit. Telephone No. 40.

A. C. HOWE.

Hardware Specialties

Enterprise Raisin Seeders . . . .
Meat Cutters, Enamelled and Tinned .
Dietz Tubular Driving Lamp . . .
Marty's Rat and Mouse Traps . . .
Sargent's Wood and Iron Planes . .
Miller Padlocks and Night Latches (non-pickable)
Ship Augers and Bits, Chain Cow Ties .

Also a full line of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Wagons and Farm Implements.

E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. Lby.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and KAMLOOPS.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 $2,920,000
RESERVE £125,000 $1,143,666

HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops and Nelson, (Kootenay Lake).

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Agents and Correspondents: In Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. In United States—Canadian Bank of Commerce (agency) New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia. In Honolulu—Bishop & Co.

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at *3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.*

Gold Dust purchased and every description of Banking Business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Unanimity of Opinion—

as to the best of Matches is forcibly illustrated in every grocery in this Canada of ours.

Doesn't the maker's name occur to you?

The E. B. Eddy Co.,

HULL, QUE.

CHAS. HAYWARD,

Funeral Director and Embalmer

52 Government Street, Victoria.

The largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province.

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The only place in British Columbia where first class workmen are employed in LITHOGRAPHING is at

THE COLONIST
VICTORIA, B. C.

Write or ask for Estimates

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1896.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager. | A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

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ONE OF THE MYSTERIES.

Is there any one in Victoria, Liberal or Conservative, who can, to adopt the language of Mr. Bodwell, expound the policy of the Opposition on the school question upon convincing grounds? Has any Liberal yet said—and in this inquiry we include Mr. Bodwell himself—in clear, distinct and definite terms, what the Opposition would do in the matter if power were placed in their hands? We hear a good deal about the iniquity of coercing Manitoba, and we are told in thrilling tones to keep our hands off Manitoba, but beyond a few indefinite and ambiguous generalities we have not been told how the Opposition propose to settle the question. Mr. Laurier has talked about resorting to the sunny and soothing ways of diplomacy, and he has declared that he would inquire into the facts. This is all very fine, but suppose that the stubborn Manitobans should turn a deaf ear to Mr. Laurier's honeyed accents, which they certainly would if he asked them to give the minority schools of their own, or that the commissioners of inquiry give a report as unmeaning, as indefinite and as inconclusive as one of Mr. Laurier's own speeches—which we are sorry to say commissions of inquiry are wont to do—what course would the Opposition then pursue? No answer has as yet been given to this question, and the leading Liberals one and all avoid answering it.

As we all know the Government of Manitoba have definitely and distinctly refused to redress the grievance of the minority. They say that there is no grievance to redress. In taking this position it is believed that they are backed up by the great majority of the people of Manitoba. It has been said that if Mr. Greenway and his colleagues showed the slightest disposition to come to a compromise with the minority on this school question they would be immediately repudiated by the men who have placed them in power.

Has Mr. Laurier, we ask, any means at his disposal by which he can change the minds and soften the hearts of the majority of the Manitoba electors? If he has, why does he keep it a profound secret. Will the people of Manitoba grant to Mr. Laurier, because he is such a very nice, sweet-spoken man, what they have refused to Mr. Bowell and his colleagues in the Government? Does Mr. Laurier propose to abandon the question? Will he leave the Manitobans to settle the school question among themselves, regardless of the petitions and appeals of the minority? If he does it would be the easiest thing in the world to say so. If he did this there would be a distinct and a fair issue between him and the Government. He would then have a policy. But he has said nothing of the kind. We are surprised that the zealous anti-coercionists, the sincere advocates of non-interference, have not put this question to him squarely before now. It seems to us that if they were in earnest they would have done so, and would have required of him a simple and definite answer—yes or no.

Mr. Laurier has been beating about the bush ever since this Manitoba school question was raised. He has not taken a decided stand upon it. He has talked in such a way as to lead confiding followers to believe that he has a policy up his sleeve, which, when it suits his purpose to shake out, will settle the whole difficulty in no time. Then again, he has given his hearers to believe that he expects some time or other to appeal to the Protestants of the Dominion to interpose in behalf of the Manitoba minority. This does not look like non-interference, but points to a policy the very reverse of non-interference.

We are not surprised that Mr. Laurier's uncertain attitude and indefinite utterances satisfy the Grits, for their main object is to get into power, as the Dutchman advised his son to get money—honestly if he could, but any way to get money. But surely conscientious Conservatives who believe that Manitoba should not be interfered with will not consent to be led by a man who will not tell them where he is going. They should get from the Liberal Leader a clear and convincing exposition of his policy. They should find out from him whether or not he intends to pursue a policy of strict non-interference. If he will not give them a plain and definite answer it is safe for them to conclude that the cry "Hands off Manitoba," which some of his Western followers have taken up, is adopted for the purpose of deceiving and misleading them.

SUDDEN CONVERSIONS.

It is amusing to see how free traders can become, when the exigencies of an election require it, the most rabid of protectionists. Although there is a high duty on fresh and canned meat some of our free traders of the other day object to the subsidy given to the Australian line of steamers because they have brought to Canada, purely as an experiment, a few carcasses of frozen mutton and a small quantity of canned meats. We did not think that ardent free traders like Dr. Milne and Mr. Marchant would be so quickly and so easily transformed into ultra-protectionists. The suddenness of their conversion must lead those who hear them to suspect that either their professions of attachment to free trade were false and insincere or their present zeal in the cause of protection is put on for election purposes. There are very few protectionists in the country who would sacrifice the prospect of a profitable trade with Australia and New Zealand merely because a little frozen and canned meat might now and then form part of the cargo of one of the steamers. It seems to us that these new converts to the doctrines of protection are a little too loud and too extreme in their professions.

AN INDEPENDENT VIEW.

The Toronto Week, which is perfectly independent with respect to politics, and is admitted to be conducted with great ability, takes a common sense view of the Manitoba school question. It is evidently not partial to separate schools, but it puts itself in the place of those who conscientiously object to a school system which is purely secular. It says:

While Protestants, as a general rule, deplore the determination of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects to insist upon separate schools, the larger majority feel that it would be impolitic, as well as unjust, to coerce them into attending schools to which they object, and we doubt very much whether the fanatical denunciations of the extreme ultra-Protestants find sympathy with the large majority of electors. It does seem unfair to insist upon the members of that creed being compelled to pay double rates, that is, in support of public schools, which they do not approve of, and at the same time support schools which their church requires them to attend. It is a serious concession for the country to be obliged to make, and if it could be avoided the large majority would gladly not have to make it; but as it is a question of faith and not merely of practice, we must bow to the situation."

The Week is decidedly of opinion that it would be unwise for the people of any province of the Dominion to attach undue prominence to this Manitoba school question which, after all, is of minor importance and directly affects a comparatively small number of the inhabitants of the Dominion. It asks:

Are the people prepared to allow those trade relations questions to be decided or disposed of by a side issue? We believe not, and we hope to see yet a sense of justice and of moderation and fair play exert a strong effort to put this vexed question of separate schools into the limbo of dead and forgotten issues. There are so many much more serious matters to unite about that we must not allow our national strength and national good feeling to be dissipated in ungenerous sectarian disputes. If the energies and abilities of our people need exercise let our political leaders take up the question of the development of the Northwest. How shall our millions of acres be brought into the market? How can our thousands of inhabitants be made millions? How can we put our militia force into proper condition? How are we to induce the English people to divert their investments from rotten South American securities into good Canadian bonds and mortgages? The English financial papers are openly declaring that English investments are leaving the United States, and they are looking for other fields in which to invest their capital. We want that capital here badly. Every day this mischievous separate school agitation is kept up damages our chances of getting any investment whatever made here. Our enemies take advantage of our dissensions—they even fan the flame. Candid friends who damn us with faint praise now point in the English papers to these troubles and prophesy our inability to settle them. . . . . We appeal to business men, and men who have something to lose, to interfere before it is too late and insist that their representatives give this question an immediate quietus.

There is a great deal to be said in favor of the Week's view of the situation. Every one that thinks must see that it will be unwise in the people of this or any other province to give such prominence to this question that other and greatly more important questions will be overlooked and lost sight of. If designing Grit politicians are allowed to use this question so as to divide the Conservatives, in order that they may snatch they spoils of office, they will surely wake up to see how egregiously they have been duped when it is too late to repair the mischief that has been done. If Laurier and his Grit fellow schemers can set the Conservatives quarrelling about religion while they look on and say nothing to commit themselves on the question in dispute they will be delighted. It is evident that "Divide and Conquer" is their motto at this moment. The Conservatives of Victoria are, we are pleased to see, too wide awake to help him to succeed. The citizens of Victoria understand their true interests too well to allow Laurier and his tools to throw dust in their eyes.

WHY SUPPRESS THE TRUTH?

The Times last night, with reference to the quotation from the judgment of the Privy Council contained in our article on Mr. Bodwell's speech, said: "Our neighbor might as well abandon the idea that it can becloud the issue by appealing to the second decision of the Privy Council, for that decision does not and cannot be made to conflict with the broad principle of provincial rights." It is a little remarkable that neither our contemporary nor Mr. Bodwell cited those very significant passages from the Privy Council's judgment in order that the public might judge for themselves whether or not they are in conflict with the broad principle of provincial rights. By the way, the Times has not yet told its readers what provincial rights are or where they are defined. It is making such an outcry about "provincial rights," it ought surely to know what they are. But we are compelled to conclude from many of its articles that it does not know much about the true nature of provincial rights, and that it does not want to know. However, it is right in this—the judgment of the Privy Council is not directly or by implication in conflict with provincial rights. Yet that judgment, as our readers have seen, points out that the Legislature of Manitoba, on the subject of education, can be constitutionally interfered with. We advise the constitutional lawyers of the Times to study that judgment carefully; it will well repay many perusals.

ALONE IN ITS KNAVERY.

The reader of the Eastern newspapers will look through them in vain for any expression of doubt as to the genuineness and the constitutionality of Col. Prior's appointment to a a seat in the Cabinet. They all, Liberal and Conservative, take that appointment as a matter of course. The Victoria Times, as far as we know, is alone in its professed scepticism with regard to Mr. Prior's status. We observe, too, that no lawyer who has a reputation to lose, even here in Victoria, questions the power of the Premier to select a Controller as a colleague in the Government.

MRS. PRIOR DANGEROUSLY ILL.

It will be heard with regret by the friends of Hon. E. G. Prior that Mrs. Prior is dangerously ill, and now lies in a critical condition at the Jubilee hospital. It will not therefore be expected that Col. Prior can for the present give to political affairs all the attention which otherwise they would claim, and the public will appreciate the reason for his temporary absence from the scenes of political action.

For a glass of nice hot punch call at Adelphi corner. M. C. Brown. x

WE HAVE HELD IN RESERVE
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

NEW YEAR CARDS

And are now prepared with new, perfect stock to supply the demands in this line.

We are also in receipt of a
25c. Edition of

"Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush."

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

THERE IS NOT

MILLIONS IN IT

BUT THERE IS A

GOOD LIVING

FOR THE RIGHT MAN.

Five acres of cleared land, 3½ miles from town; well fenced; orchard of about 80 trees; two-storey dwelling; barn, stable, chicken houses, etc. Only $500 cash; balance on mortgage at 6 per cent. **$2,000.**

LEE & FRASER,
de6-1m *11 Trounce Avenue.*

AUCTION SALES.

W. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Elegant and Costly Furniture.

I am instructed by Mrs. Ritter, to sell at her residence, without reserve, 52 Frederick Street, between Cook and Quadra sts.

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, AT 1:30 O'CLOCK SHARP.

Drawing Room—B. W. single lounge in silk tapestry, (regulating head), 6 pieces of carved B. W. upholstered furniture in various colors of silk plush, large bevel edge mirror, (English oak frame), maple centre table, ladies writing desk, (Birdseye maple), very fine oil paintings and engravings, carpet, rugs, curtains, draperies, etc. *Dining Room*—English oak dining table, B.W. dining chairs, excellent B.W. sideboard, (with bevel plate back), mirror, pictures, Bussels carpet rugs, china dinner and tea set, china tea set, etc. *Bedrooms*—B.W. bedroom suite with marble tops and cheval glass, English oak bedroom suite, 16th century, ash bedroom suite, box woven wire, wool and curly hair mattresses, comforts, spreads, pillows, carpet rugs, curtains, chamber ware, etc. *Hall*—B.W. hall stand, oilcloth, etc. *Kitchen*—Jubilee range, hot water connections, cooking utensils, crockery, linoleum, tables and chairs, etc. *Outside*—Plants, fruit trees, garden tools, hose, lawn mower, etc., also Marlin rifle, double barrel shot gun, (W. Richards, maker), cartridges, fishing tackle, etc.

The above goods are some of the best that ever were placed under the hammer in this city.
Sale will commence outside sharp on time.
Goods on view from 3 to 5 day prior to sale.
W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER.

Preliminary Notice

I am instructed by the mortgagees to sell by Public Auction at my Salesroom, Bastion Square, on

Tuesday, January 28, 1896
AT 12 NOON,

6046 7/10
Acres of Farming Lands Located in the District of New Westminster.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
AUCTIONEER. de24

PLINY E. DAVIS & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
Office and Salesrooms, 37 and 39 Yates St.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Stocks of merchandise and furniture of dwellings bought for spot cash.

HANG WO HING KEE,
Importer and dealer in
Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods.
New goods just arrived.
No. 31 Cormorant Street, Victoria, B.C.
P.O. Box 832. oc27

Wanted--Help.

RELIABLE MEN in every locality—local or travelling—to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences, and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary $65.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write
THE WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO.,
oc2-3m London, Ont., Canada.

THE BANK EXCHANGE.
MERCHANTS' LUNCHEON 15c
From 11:30 to 2:30.
Meals at all Hours.
Private dining-rooms up-stairs. The cosiest, cleanest and cheapest dining-room in the city.

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS

Neckwear,
Suspenders,
Gloves,
Umbrellas,
Mufflers,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Etc., Etc.,

—AT—

GEO. R. JACKSON'S

The only place in Victoria to procure

The New
De Joinville Tie

—IS AT—

GEO. R. JACKSON'S

57 Government Street.

WEILER BROS.,
General House Furnishers and Importers
51 TO 55 FORT STREET.

Our establishment is replete with the Best Goods obtainable from the best markets and which we offer as the very best value for your money. New goods are arriving; great variety to select from and satisfaction guaranteed.

AGENTS FOR
Crossley's Carpets, Nairn's Linoleum and Floor Cloth, Meridien Britannia Co.'s Goods, Liberty Fabrics, Etc., Etc.

CHRISTMAS!
YES, IT LOOKS LIKE IT AT THE.
MANCHESTER HOUSE

Have you seen the Log House, the Snow Man, the Skating Pond, and the Young Folks enjoying themselves? A Real Winter Scene. On exhibition in the store window. Bring out the little ones and they will enjoy it.

DOLLS! BIG REDUCTION during this week, having received orders from consignors to close out the dolls at Cost,
We Have Re-marked Them.
Come and See.
We Will Surprise You.

GLOVES! Kid Gloves, 5 hook lacing, 70c. per pair. Kid Gloves, 7 hook lacing, 90c. per pair. Best lacing Gloves, 7 hook or Dome fastenings, $1.15 per pair. Fur trimmed Gloves, with patent fastenings, still at reduced prices, $1.15 per pair. We are sole agents for these Gloves.

FURS! A suitable present for a lady would be a Greenland Seal Cape, a Mink Ruff for the neck, or a beautiful Rain-Coat.

UMBRELLAS! Yes, we have Umbrellas, beauties, all prices, from 60c. to $12.00. These are good and useful presents.

WAISTS! Just arrived a line of Misses' Golf Waists which will be sold at $1.65 each.

FANCY GOODS! A lot of Fancy Goods, consisting of Photo Frames, Fancy Baskets, Pin Trays, Glove and Handkerchief Sets, Work Baskets, etc. These goods were late coming in, therefore we will sell them very cheap to clear out.

HANDKERCHIEFS! We have just received another consignment of those beautiful goods from Japan. Silk handkerchiefs from 10c. A line of hemstitch handkerchiefs at 25c. each. A line of Honiton lace trimmed Handkerchiefs at 35c. each. White Cambric hemstitch Handkerchiefs at 50c. per dozen. White Cambric hemstitch Handkerchiefs at 25c. per dozen. Colored border hemstitch Handkerchiefs at 25c. per dozen. A lot of fancy boxed handkerchiefs from 15c. to $1.50 per box.

T. Haughton & Co. - - Manchester House,
88 YATES STREET.

USEFUL PRESENTS

In addition to our large stock of CLOTHING, HATS, Etc., we have just received from ENGLAND many Choice NOVELTIES in

Neckwear,
Silk Handkerchiefs, {with Initials
Gloves,
Umbrellas {Silver Mounted

Dressing Gowns,
Smoking Jackets,
Flannel Shirts {English Make.
Pyjama Suits.

W. & J. WILSON,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, GOVERNMENT STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

Jan. 3—Household goods. W. T. Hardaker.

W. T. Hardaker, auctioneer, will, on Friday next at 1:30 o'clock, dispose of a choice lot of household furniture belonging to Mrs. Ritter, at her residence, 52 Frederick street. Intending purchasers should note this, as there are goods to be sold that cannot be purchased in any store in town.

THE CITY.

REV. MR. ELLISON is spoken of as a candidate for aldermanic honors in the North ward.

THE members of the Valhalla, to the number of about fifty couples, danced the old year out and the new one in.

MR. A. E. LAFFERTY and Miss L. Brunell, of this city, have been united in marriage by Rev. T. J. McCrossan.

MR. S. Perry Mills, judge of the court of revision and appeal, held a session of that tribunal yesterday at the Royal Oak school house.

THE public market rental receipts during the past year totalled $1,079.50, while fees collected from hawkers and peddlars amount to $1,484.40.

TO-DAY being New Year's day His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney will be at home to receive any gentlemen who may desire to call.

THE illustrations of scenes and exhibits in the Provincial museum, appearing on pages nine and ten of this issue, are from photographs taken especially for reproduction by Mr. R. Maynard, of whose artistic ability they speak eloquently.

A MERRY welcome was accorded 1896 by the party of dancers who saw the old year out at Bertram hall, Spring Ridge. After the midnight hour the ladies took full advantage of their leap year privileges—the first by the way that the new woman has been permitted to enjoy.

THE following team will represent the Y.M.C.A.'s against the Junior Wanderers in a game to be played at the college grounds, Beacon Hill, this morning: Goal, Snider; backs, Norris and Lorimer; half backs, Scott, Prevost and Davey; forwards, Bland, Erskine, Lorimer, York (W.), and York (L.).

TO-DAY being the first of 1896 and a public holiday it will be duly observed as such by the COLONIST staff, with the result that no paper will be issued to-morrow. A double edition is presented this morning replete with statistical and general information as to the growth of the province during the year just closed and the development in that period of its representative industries.

THE B.C.R.G.A. will in a few days discard the old Snider rifles and be armed with Martini-Henrys. The new rifles to the number of 600 have arrived and were stored in the drill shed yesterday. They are of the mark 3 pattern the best grade of the arm made. All are fitted with the three cornered bayonet and are infinitely superior to the Snider in effectiveness giving a very much increased range. The new rifles will at once be served out to the companies here and on the Mainland.

JOE CAWTHORN and his company in "A Fool for Luck" is the newest big venture in the farce comedy field; it comes to the Victoria theatre on Monday next. This attraction is put forth by John W. Dunne, of Patti Rosa fame, and in view of this fact its appearance here will be an event of extraordinary interest to fun loving playgoers. The comedy is in three acts, which are said to be crowded with funny situations, laughable speeches, amusing incidents, catchy songs, dances and the most novel specialties imaginable. The part of Snitz Geyser is taken by that voiceful German comedian, Joe Cawthorn, who has associated with him in the piece John E. McWade, Tom Peasley, Collin Varrey, George T. Welsh, Tom Hodgeman, William H. Grinke, D. M. Gregory, Annie Buckley, Carrie Francis, Anne Wood, Agnes Ardeck, Lillie Laurel, the Adam Sisters and the Sisters Clayton.

THE New Year was ushered in by watch night services in a number of the city churches, and in others morning services will be held. At the Metropolitan Methodist church the earlier part of New Year's Eve was devoted to the children's annual entertainment. Supper was given to the young folk at 6 o'clock; at 8 o'clock a concert followed and then at 11 o'clock a solemn midnight service began, lasting until the bells rang out the birth of the New Year. At Victoria West Methodist church a musical service, "The Child Jesus," was given last evening, and then came refreshments and the watch night service. A watch night service was also conducted at the Centennial church, a social by the Epworth League and the choir occupying the earlier part of the evening. At both Calvary and Emanuel Baptist churches midnight services of prayer and praise were held. St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, held New Year's Eve service at 11:30 and holy communion. The Salvation Army's watch night service was largely attended, as were the services at the churches. A sun rise meeting at 11:30 was the first service held this morning. It took place at the First Presbyterian church as a good preparation for the year which has just begun. At 11 o'clock this forenoon services are set for St. Andrew's and the First Presbyterian churches.

THE Sons of England will hold a social and dance in the Daughters of England hall, View street, on New Year's night at 8 p.m. Games will be provided for those not wishing to dance.

THE James Bay conductors and motorneers wish to extend their thanks and compliments of the season to Mrs. J. R. Anderson (a King's Daughter) for supplying so liberally hot refreshments during the inclement weather.

THE B.C.R.G.A. are arranging to give a first-class minstrel show, bright, up to date and original. It will be on an elaborate scale and a number of the best known vocalists and musicians have promised their assistance. The proceeds go to the fund to obtain new instruments for the band. Mr. Finn and Mr. Richardson have undertaken the management.

TO-DAY at Beacon hill the Battalion football team play the second fifteen of the Victoria Rugby club. The Battalion team is: Full back, E. Brown; three-quarters, J. F. Foulkes, T. E. Pooley, H. A. Holmes, B. Goward; half-backs, R. C. Trimen, T. P. Patton; forwards, R. Johnston, L. B. Trimen, W. C. Duck, W. T. Williams, A. McLean, D. B. McConnon; R. Wilson, P. Hibben; reserves, Cartmel, C. Mallandaine, F. Patton, D. Kurtz.

THE Cowichan Association team will meet the Wanderers at Caledonian Park this afternoon, being the first Association match of the season. The Wanderers are considered the crack team of the province and this, their first match, should draw a big attendance. The game will commence at 2:30 p.m. Mr. J. G. Brown has consented to act as referee. The following will play for the Wanderers: Goal, W. Donaldson; backs, G. Stewart and A. Goward; half-backs, C. Glen, J. Daken, P. Falconer; forwards, W. Peden, A. T. Goward, L. Campbell, A. Johnston, R. McCann.

THERE was a large attendance at the "National" dance given in the A.O.U.W. hall last night by the Companions of the Forest, 118 A.O.F. One of the special features was the ballot taken for the prizes to be presented to the four best national costumes among the dancers. Richardson's orchestra provided the music for the event which had been arranged to usher in the New Year. Many nationalities were represented and the fancy dresses added a pleasing effect to the event. The Companions of the Forest have always been successful in providing good entertainments for their friends, and the large attendance last evening showed a full appreciation of their efforts.

"THE DEFAULTER," another new play by Mr. Lincoln J. Carter—the gentleman who wrote "The Tornado" with an axe and a supply of red fire—is the next attraction at the Victoria theatre, on Saturday evening. Carter is not only the youngest but also one of the most successful dramatic authors of America, in a financial sense. His first play, "The Fast Mail," caught the public from the start, and made a fortune for him. "The Tornado" has been produced for two seasons with gratifying results, and the indications are that "The Defaulter" will be a greater success than its predecessors. It is certainly his strongest and most legitimate work, for it has a well-defined and well-sustained plot; scenes, situations and climaxes full of interest, and a vein of comedy written in the author's happiest spirit.

A MODEL of a ship made by Mr. Geo. Lund, of the Victoria fire department, is on view in the window of Cochrane's drug store. The model is that of one of the Australian passenger sailing ships and is acknowledged by many experts on nautical matters to be most complete. She is a full rigged ship with double topgallant yards and all her running rigging leads to the deck precisely as in an ocean going vessel. The deck fittings are very complete and well proportioned in every way. The model ship has a model crew of thirty-two. The captain stands on the poop deck looking through his telescope, the third mate is at the jib boom and working at the rigging. The captain's wife, child and sister-in-law are also on the poop deck, and in addition there are two gentlemen passengers playing cards, besides a number of other figures. The ship is supposed to be entering Port Mahon, with a lighthouse on the lee bow, and sea gulls can be seen on logs in the water and on the rock round the lighthouse. The model goes to prove what skill, patience and perseverance can accomplish, and is worthy of high praise.

MR. EMIL THIELHORN,

Teacher of Violin, Viola and Orchestral Instruments.

Lessons given at pupils' residences if desired. Apply at Victoria Conservatory of Music, No. 288 Yates Stret, opposite High School, or to Mr. Thielhorn, 287 Yates Street. de1-1m-eod

Nervous

Troubles are caused by impure and impoverished blood because the nerves, being fed by the blood, are not properly nourished. The true way to cure nervousness is to purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has built me up, increased my appetite and accomplished what I desired. My oldest daughter was nervous and not very rugged, but her health is good since she began using Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOHN L. PINGREE, 172 Hayden Row, Hopkinton, Mass. Get Hood's and only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills are mild and effective. 25c.

HOLIDAY SALE NOW ON

Big Reductions on all Lines.
Bargains in Christmas Goods.

B. WILLIAMS & Co.,

Clothiers and Hatters,
97 Johnson Street.

IF THEY HAD VOTES.

Would Not Ald. Macmillan "Steer" His "Brothers" the Chinese and Japs.

Ald. Macmillan, Touter for the Liberal Candidate, Thinks They Should Have an "Equal Chance."

If Chinamen could only vote, what an army the friends of Col. Prior would muster at the polls!—Times, Dec. 31.

The above appeared in last evening's Times, and is one of the smart Aleck sayings that have abounded in that sheet during the present campaign. The fact that Ald. John Macmillan had placed himself on record in May last as the advocate of the Chinese and Jap. escaped the memory of the Times editor. These are his remarks at the aldermanic meeting of the 6th May last:

"*He did not care whether he was politically damned or not.* HE CONSIDERED THE JAP. AND THE CHINAMAN AS A BROTHER AND A CHILD OF THE SAME GOD, AND WOULD NEVER SUPPORT A RESOLUTION THAT TOOK AWAY FROM THEM AN EQUAL CHANCE OF MAKING A LIVING WITH ANY ONE ELSE."

Ald. Macmillan is one of Mr. Templeman's loudest and wordiest supporters. He was one of the number who signed Mr. Templeman's nomination paper. If his "brothers," the Chinese and the Japs, had votes, it is easy to understand that Ald. Macmillan would "steer" them to vote for his friend and brother, the Liberal candidate.

The matter under discussion at the municipal council board at the time was the class of men to be employed on the improvement of the water works at Elk lake. Ald. Macmillan, the Liberal touter, wanted his "brothers," the Chinese and Japs, to have an equal show with the white voters of Victoria.

W. F. LUXTON, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, formerly editor of the Winnipeg Free Press and one of the best informed men in the Dominion on the Manitoba school question, is expected to arrive this evening, and while here will address the electors at the meetings held in the interest of Hon. E. G. Prior.

DURING the past six months the undermentioned friends has contributed much appreciated donations to the Old Men's Home: Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, L. Dickenson, Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, Mrs. George Winter, R. T. Williams, W. T. Drake, Mrs. F. Saunders, the Salvation Army, L. Goodacre, D. Chungranes, J. Parker, Victoria-Phœnix Brewing Co., C. Morley, H. D. Helmcken, A. McGregor & Son, and T. M. Henderson.

THE Sir William Wallace Hogmanay social and concert last night proved one of the most entertaining and successful affairs the society had last year. A large audience turned out notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, including a goodly number in the garb of old Gaul, and quite a number of men from H.M.S. Royal Arthur. Chief Russell presided, and the following programme was rendered: Mr. J. R. Mackie, chief elect, sang "Scotland Yet"; Mr. Andrew Brownlie, "Queen of the Earth"; Mr. McLachlan danced the Highland fling; Mr. C. M. Douglas sang "The Laird of Cockpen"; Rev. Mr. Winchester addressed the meeting. Tea, cake and fruit were then dispensed, after which Mr. Barron gave a selection on the violin with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Hall; Miss Greenlee sang several very fine songs during the evening; Mr. Wm. Anderson danced the Sailor's hornpipe; Mr. Bell recited the Gladiator; Mr. Sweet, from the Royal Arthur, and Mr. Myham sang, while Mr. Fraser gave a fine selection of Scotch music on the violin. The chief for the ensuing term, Mr. J. R. Mackie, was formally introduced by retiring Chief Russell, and responded in suitable terms. Chieftain Wm. Anderson was also introduced. At the close the floor was cleared for dancing, which was kept up till the "wee sma 'oors ayant the twal."

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Gentlemen's shaving sets made up specially at Fox's. These sets are warranted, and make a useful Xmas gift. x

WHEN PURCHASING

A HEINTZMAN PIANO

See that the name HEINTZMAN & Co. is on the fall board and iron frame, then you will be sure that you are getting the original and ONLY Heintzman Piano made in Canada.

M. W. WAITT & CO.,

Sole Agents for these Instruments for past fifteen years.

64 GOVERNMENT ST., • VICTORIA.

TASTY XMAS GIFTS.

You can get no more useful or tasty HOLIDAY GIFT for your friends than a Fancy Cannister filled with one of Our Choice Blends of Tea, and we have them at all prices from Thirty Cents to Three Dollars and a Quarter, so we are sure we can suit your taste and your purse. *See Our Windows.*

Victoria Tea House,

No. 79 Government Street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

We sell the best and highest grades for the least money. Come and see

The Original Gerhard Heintzman,
(The Canadian's Favorite)
The Bush & Gerts and many others.

T. W. FLETCHER,
No. 88 Government Street.

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco.

TUCKETT'S T & B MAHOGANY

IS THE LATEST AND BEST.

See that the **T & B Tin Tag** is on each plug.

MANUFACTURED BY

The George E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.
fe24

DR. J. K. GARROW and Harry Creech were yesterday afternoon formally committed to stand their trial at the spring assizes for the murder of Mary Ellen Janes. The two prisoners are now at the provincial jail.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Carriage candles at Fell & Co's., Ltd.

Mrs. Dr. L. Runyon, chiropodist, manicuring, and removing superfluous hair, facial blemishes; all kinds cosmetics for sale, face bleaching and face steaming, at Five Sisters block, rooms 33 and 35; office hours 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. x

For self-feeding stoves use Pennsylvania hard; for steady heat and lasting power is unrivalled. x

Fell & Co.'s, Ltd., have received a large consignment of new nuts. x

MINCE MEAT

ORANGE
LEMON
CITRON } PEELS

Made by OKELL & MORRIS
Are the Finest in the Market.

Encourage Home Industry.

Shakespeare Never Sold Dry Goods

Or it is probable he would not have written "What's in a name?" In very truth there's much in a name that is of value. For instance, THE WESTSIDE has a name for selling the best goods for the money of any store in the city. We're proud of our reputation and in the coming year shall do our best to maintain it. We have now come to

The Feather-Edge of Winter

It's but the preface to the full volume of cold weather that's coming. Are you prepared? Have you got the winter underwear? If not isn't it time to think about it. If you saw the display in our showroom you would know where to come for best values. Have you ever worn the Wonderful Silk Mills Underwear? No other make yields so much comfort and service for the price.

BLANKETS.

Blanket yourself with Comforts, for the winter is upon you. We have the creamy, Whitney high class kind, representing more solid comfort, warmth, and repose than any other in town for the price. When the winter wolf comes hungry to the door, and the wind whistles in the window and chimney, then is the time the Blanket is your best friend and lasting comforter.
Come along to the store, take a pair of these same in your hand, weigh them, note their texture, color, finish, and take them home, put them in place, say good night all round, and jump into bed; and from That Vantage Point, you can

Bid Defiance

To Jack Frost, be his teeth ever so sharp, Prices are right. IT'S THE LOW PRICES in all departments that keep up our business during the dull wintry season.

THE WESTSIDE,

January 1, 1896. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

YOUR BOY NEEDS AN OVERCOAT.

He needs it now. Don't let him catch cold for the small price we ask for them. Keep him well dressed if you'd have people think you'r prosperous. We have some Overcoats—we bought them at $2.25—sold them at $3.00—a handsome coat—as good as any coat. You can have one for

$2.00. WHY?

Because we've only a few left, and we're willing to lose a little rather than carry them over till next season. They're in good grey tweed, extra long capes, well made and lined throughout. Want one?

CAMERON {The Cash Clothier. 55 Johnson Street.

WHISKY AND WINE.

The favorite Scotch Whisky now is

Watson's Three Star Glenlivet.

To be had at all first-class refreshment places.

Preller {Bordeaux} Clarets and Sauternes.

A large shipment just received. The duty is less. The price is lower.

PITHER & LEISER,

VICTORIA, B.C.

CLARKE & PEARSON,

No. 17 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

The Marvellous Air-Tight Heaters

WITH HOT AIR BLAST.

The very latest fuel-saving device. The most powerful wood heating stove known. Suitable for any place, from a bedroom or office to a large school or church, where warmth, comfort and cleanliness, coupled with safety and economy are required.

FIRE ARMS AND AMMUNITION

CHEAP FOR CASH AT

JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.'S

Repairs by First class Workmen. GOVERNMENT STREET

CAREFULLY READ THE CIRCULAR ACCOMPANYING

THIS MORNING'S PAPER

—AND REMEMBER THE—

White House Clearance Sale

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1896.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

Crisis Between the Boers and Foreign Settlers Has Reached a Climax.

The Situation Explained—What is Demanded by the Discontented Uitlanders.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 30.—The political crisis, brought about by the efforts of the foreign population to obtain an equal political footing with the Boers, has reached an acute stage. The exodus of women and children is increasing. All trains leaving are crowded and the price of food stuffs has risen greatly. All kinds of bellicose rumors are current, and the government has notified the burghers to be ready for active service in case of emergency. The mercantile association has formed itself into a town guard for the purpose of preserving order and protecting life and property. They will not take part in a revolution or riot of any kind, and have asked the government to supply them with arms and ammunition. Several leading mines are expected to close to-day.

President Kruger, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, expressed regret at the recent agitation. If the position is aggravated many disastrous consequences are to be apprehended, especially in mining and commercial enterprises. The present attitude of the Uitlanders does not conduce to calm consideration of their alleged grievances. The government will give them an opportunity for free speech on their grievances, such as does not incite to rebellion, but is fully prepared to stop any movement against the disturbance of law and order.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The crisis has been long threatened. The trouble, in brief, is as follows: The European and American reform party, whose members are known as Uitlanders, have decided to endure no longer the state of things by which they are entirely excluded from political power while bearing three-fourths of the burden of taxation, and out-numbering the Boers by three to one. British, American and German capitalists have provided all the money by which the vast gold and diamond wealth of the Transvaal has been developed, but the Boer government will not allow any language but the Dutch Government will not allow any language to be taught in the State schools, the cost of maintaining which is almost wholly defrayed by the Uitlanders.

After eight years' fruitless remonstrance and agitation, the Uitlanders have arrived at the conclusion that the existing laws and the system of government are incapable of affording them relief, and the Boers retort that if they dare to venture beyond the bounds of constitutional action they will answer with their Maxim guns in Johannesburg. The situation is distinctly menacing, but the immense money stake that both sides will have to risk in the event of war, probably will work for peace. A remarkable feature of the case is that although the majority of the Uitlanders are English, all disavow, and it is believed with perfect sincerity, any desire for the transfer of the Transvaal to the British flag. If civil war occurs and the Boers are beaten, the Transvaal will most certainly remain a republic.

The Times in an article, explanatory of the Transvaal trouble, says: "Equality of representation with taxation, language, law, the responsibility of the administration to the legislature, and the removal of religious disabilities, are among the chief of the Uitlanders' demands, while they desire to maintain republican institutions."

Professor James Bryce, member of parliament for the South division of Aberdeen, has arrived in England from South Africa, and he was asked for his views upon the situation in the Transvaal. He said: "There is a pretty widespread feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing condition of affairs in the Transvaal. Much will depend upon President Kruger's attitude. It is to be hoped that the Transvaal government will recognize that the situation is or may become serious. The population of Uitlanders is increasing rapidly." Professor Bryce said that when he was at Cape Town, one thousand persons were leaving there weekly for the Rand.

THE MINING BUREAU.

A Series of Lectures to be Given This Year and a School of Mines to be Opened Later.

The engagement of Mr. Carlyle, late of McGill University, as the head of the British Columbia Mining Bureau, is on all sides acknowledged to be a wise step on the part of the government. The mining industry will soon overshadow every other industry of the province. It therefore became necessary that an official authority, of undoubted ability and integrity, should be at the head of a bureau which, through the government will furnish information of our mines to the world; hence Mr. Carlyle's engagement.

One of the advantages that will immediately accrue to the province will be the instruction imparted to those who are now, or intend to be, engaged in mining. A course of lectures has already been arranged for, to be delivered in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. Mr. Carlyle will lecture on mining geology; Mr. Carmichael, government assayer, on chemistry; and Mr. W. Pellew-Harvey, of Vancouver, on metallurgy. There will be a charge of 50 cents admittance to these lectures and already a large number of applications to attend the lectures have been made.

During the winter of 1896-7 a course of instruction in the above branches will be given. At the end of the course students will be examined and certificates of competency will be issued to those who pass the examination successfully.

Dr. Shields, an eminent physician of Tennessee, says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and I know of many wonderful cures effected by its use." Physicians all over the land have made similar statements.

"New Year's Gifts" at Weiler's are of the substantial and sensible kind; buy something that will endure. x

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES

DYSPEPSIA, BAD BLOOD, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY TROUBLES, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS.

B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

BURDOCK PILLS act gently yet thoroughly on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

SETTLING THE LANDS.

Great Success of the Norwegian Colonies—Plenty of Good Land for All.

A large number of land seekers entered the province during the past year, and the majority of these have taken up holdings. The principal move in this direction has been on the part of Norwegians from the prairie states. Two colonies have established themselves, one at Bella Coola, on the Mainland coast, and the other at Quatsino, on the West coast of Vancouver Island. The one at Bella Coola now numbers over 200, and they are simply delighted with their lot.

"It is Norway over again," they say, "only a great deal better."

Further contingents of Norwegians, at present farming in Minnesota, will join the colony in the spring. The exodus of these desirable settlers to the coasts of British Columbia would be much larger but for the difficulty of disposing of their prairie farms. The wagon road at Bella Coola is being gradually pushed through the settlement and will eventually be carried over the low divide into the prairie lands of the interior where there are hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile soil awaiting the advent of the industrious farmer. The colony at Bella Coola produced magnificent root and vegetable crops during the past year, the virgin soil of the valley being most fertile.

The Norwegian colony on Quatsino Sound is not so old as the Bella Coola colony, but it, too, has made good progress during the past year, and the colonists are more than satisfied with their lot and prospects. The government are also constructing a road through the settlement. In surveying for the road the engineer made a most important discovery. Some fifteen thousand acres of excellent land, slightly timbered, was explored. This stretch of arable land was hitherto unknown to exist. It assures incoming settlers to Quatsino Sound an abundance of choice of location.

The government and country are to be congratulated upon the abundant success which has so far resulted from their efforts to settle the lands of the province.

In a letter to the B.C. Board of Trade, published in their annual report, Col. James Baker, minister of immigration, says:

"The plan adopted is for the intending colonists to first communicate with me by letter as Minister of Immigration in order to find out what locality is open for settlement, then to select one or more of their number, in whom they have confidence, to go and look at the ground, and to give him or them written authority duly attested that he or they, as the case may be, are authorized to act on behalf of the colonists in dealing with the government. The delegates have to produce to the Minister of Immigration a written acceptance from at least thirty colonists that they are ready to accept the terms of the government as contained in the accompanying agreement.

"On this being done the government sends a surveyor with the delegates to lay out the lands. When that is finished the settlers come in and the government employs them at wages to build a road through their settlement.

"It will be seen that the government makes a free grant of the land on condition of its development, and that it also makes roads and provides schools, but it gives no grant of money, either for travelling expenses, or any other purpose not mentioned in the agreement. In fact, the settlers are expected to have means of their own and will not be nursed in any way. Certain localities are now being surveyed for settlement and will be ready for location next autumn or the spring of next year.

"The colonies on the coast have the advantage of the fishing industry as one of their occupations. It may be stated that the lands are rich, but usually covered with timber sometimes of heavy description, while in many places the alder land is easily cleared and is the richest description of soil. Water power for mills is generally available. The farming consists of dairying and the growing of grain, roots and fruits, and in suitable localities, hops.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Standing of the Players at the End of Last Week's Play.

The tournament of the Victoria Chess Club is still progressing, the results so far being as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
C. Schwengers	7	0
B. Goward	3	0
B. Williams	7	1
B. Schwengers	6	1
C. E. Clarke	6	1
R. H. Johnston	4½	3½
Capt. Michell	3	3
P. Wollaston	2	3
C. D. Ayton	2	3
T. Lawrie	1	4
P. T. Johnston	1½	7½
J. Earsman	0	2
P. Goepel	0	4
J. Sterling Floyd	0	3
W. Scowcroft	2	2
H. Kemp	0	8

Look out for colds at this season. Keep yourself well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great tonic and blood purifier.

Down Quilts, Blankets, Table Linen, Sheeting, Towels, etc., at Weiler Bros.

THE CELEBRATED TYE HARDWARE CO. LTD.

LATE T. H. TYE & CO.

FORMERLY MATTHEWS, RICHARDS & TYE ESTABLISHED 1863.

IRON, STEEL,

Mining AND Milling Supplies

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE, TOOLS, ETC.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.

Compete with any House in the Province.

NOS. 32 AND 34 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTIONS.

The Y. M. C. A. and the Good Templars Will Keep Open House—Concerts This Evening.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of the world unite in making New Year's Day one of the most attractive of the year to young men; accordingly the Victoria Y.M.C.A. will keep in touch with the 1,500 other societies on this continent and will honor the day in good social style. The young men of the association, assisted by the ladies' auxiliary have been busy decorating the the rooms for the occasion, and their labors are rewarded by the handsome appearance of the apartments in their new garments of evergreen. Commencing at 2 o'clock this afternoon the association will keep open house to all who desire to call. The women's auxiliary will serve light refreshments and Richardson's orchestra will discourse sweet music. At 3 p.m. Rev. Ralph W. Trotter will give a fifteen minute New Year's address.

There will also be short talks by others and a short gymnastic exhibition. In the evening there will be a concert, of which the following is a programme: Piano solo, Mr. G. J. Burnett; vocal solo, Miss Duffie; reading, Miss Scowcroft; piano solo, Miss R. Stoddart; vocal solo, Mr. Gordon; piano duet, Miss and Mr. Burnett; vocal solo, Miss Jameson; piano duet, the Misses Lovell; vocal solo, Mr. Wheeler; vocal solo, Miss Stoddart; and violin solo, Miss Eva Ashworth. There will be a small charge for the evening programme, but no charges during the afternoon. All are cordially invited to call and celebrate New Year's day of 1896 with the Y.M.C.A. of Victoria.

From 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. the members of the I.O.G.T. have a New Year's reception to-day and extend a welcome to everyone who desire to call at Temperance Hall during the afternoon. Refreshments will be served during the afternoon and the Good Templars will endeavor to make all their guests feel at home. A free entertainment will be given in the evening, the programme consisting of addresses, songs, music and club swinging.

The Metropolitan Methodist church celebrate New Year's night by giving a free concert and have prepared a very attractive programme. The Victoria bell-ringers will make their first appearance on the platform, and Miss Wolff, Mr. Fisher and others will assist in the concert. A collection will be taken up.

The Salvation Army have a "pound" meeting to-night, the price of admission being a pound of groceries or other useful things. The proceeds go towards helping the officers. It may be mentioned that the self-denial week collections totalled $415.

Beauty

is but skin deep, but it can be wonderfully preserved and enhanced by good digestion. Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum is the great aid to digestion. Sold by Druggists and Confectioners, 5c. Refuse all Imitations.

For the return of one

Tutti Frutti

wrapper and 5c. in stamps, a set of eight paper dolls will be sent to you post paid. Or, if you send your name and address (write plainly), one will be sent to you

Free

Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. 56

GEO. A. SARGISON,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Accountant and Agent.

No 48 Langley Street.

NOTICE.

As the undersigned expects shortly to return to China, it is requested that all persons having accounts or claims against the firm of Kwong On Lung will send the same in, on or before the 1st day of January, 1896, for adjustment and settlement.

On and after the above mentioned date the business of the said firm will be in charge of Wong Ngo, who succeeds the undersigned as manager.

LEE YOU CHING,
Manager Kwong On Lung,
32 Cormorant Street.

Victoria, B.C., December 21st, 1895. de22 2w

NOTICE.

All acounts against the firm of Kwong On Lung & Co., must be sent in immediately for settlement, previous to the departure of the late manager, Lee You Ching. No accounts contracted by the late manager will be recognized unless presented on or before January 1st, 1896.

KWONG ON LUNG,
By Wong Ngo

Victoria, B.C., December 23rd, 1896. de24-1m

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next Session, for an Act incorporating a Company, with power to purchase, locate or otherwise acquire, and to sell, dispose of and deal with mines, mining leases, and mining rights of all kinds, and undertakings connected therewith, and to work, examine, develop, and turn to account mines and mining rights, and to get quarry, reduce, amalgamate, dress, refine and prepare for market auriferous or argentiferous quartz and ore, and other mineral substances, and generally to carry on any metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the company's rights; and to acquire by location, and hold in its own name, any number of mineral claims, whether situate on the same vein, or elsewhere, and to apply for and obtain mining leases of lands of any area in extent, or to purchase, or otherwise acquire the same and to consolidate any of such leases or mineral claims, and hold any water rights that may be hereafter acquired, as appurtenant to the whole, or any part of the applicants' property so to be acquired; and also, with power to construct, purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, and to carry out, equip, maintain, manage, work, or control works and conveniences of all kinds, both public and private, and in particular, Railways, Tramways, Telegraphs, Telephones and Electric Works, and to acquire any concessions, rights or privileges, including lands, bonuses and subsidies from the Government of the Province of British Columbia, or from any City or Municipality, or authority, the Company may think capable of being profitably dealt with, and to carry into effect, work, exercise, or otherwise turn to account, deal with, and dispose of such concessions, rights or privileges, and with further power to construct roads, ways, tramways, bridges reservoirs, aqueducts, ditches, flumes, wharves, hydraulic works, strips and other works and conveniences conducive to any of the said objects, and all necessary works in connection therewith, with power to purchase, sell, lease and mortgage real and personal property, and to issue shares, at a discount, and paid up and non-assessable shares, in consideration for the transfer of any mining property acquired by the proposed Company, and like shares to the applicants, or others in consideration for moneys expended, and work and services rendered to and contracts entered into with the proposed Company, and with power to take, purchase and otherwise acquire and hold shares in or to amalgamate with any other company, and to buy the rights, privileges, franchises and charters of any other company or companies, whether incorporated in this Province, or elsewhere; and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 25th day of November, A.D. 1895.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
no28-6w Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, by The Lillooet, Fraser River, and Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, a Company incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1862 to 1890 (Imperial), on the 25th day of April, 1895, for an Act confirming, and conferring upon it, the powers of the said Company, as the same appear in the memorandum and articles of association, deposited in England with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and giving the said Company power to acquire, by location, or otherwise, and to hold in its own name, any number of mineral claims, whether situate on the same vein, or elsewhere, and to apply for and obtain mining leases of ands of any area in extent, or to purchase, or otherwise acquire the same, and to consolidate any of such leases or mineral claims, and hold any water rights that may be hereafter acquired, as appurtenant to the whole, or any part of the applicants' property, so to be acquired; and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 25th day of November, A.D. 1895.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
no28-6w Solicitors for the Applicants.

Re George Williscroft, Deceased.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late George Williscroft, deceased, are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the first of the undersigned at City Hall, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate are requested to send full particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the above-named before 6th January, 1896.

CHARLES KENT,
R. H. HALL,
Executors of the Will of the
Late George Williscroft,

Victoria, B.C., December 5, 1895. de6-1m

MATERNITY (late Samaritan Home), has moved into larger premises, at 199 Johnson street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or to Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or to Mrs. Flumerfelt, Gorge Road.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

13th December, 1895.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council directs that the following Rules, framed under the authority of the "County Courts Act," shall come into force from the 24th day of December, 1895.

By Command,
JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

1. There shall be a vacation in the County Courts of New Westminster, Vancouver, Nanaimo and Victoria from the 24th day of December, 1895, to the 3rd day of January, 1896, both days inclusive, during which vacation, subject to the further provisions hereinafter contained, no cause shall be tried.

2. Nothing in these Rules shall interfere with the issue or service of ordinary default or judgment summonses, or garnishee proceedings, or with proceedings for obtaining judgment or default summonses.

3. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with any criminal proceedings.

4. During said vacation the office hours of the offices of the Court shall be in accordance with Rule 693, "Supreme Court Rules, 1890."

5. These Rules may be cited as the "County Courts (Christmas) Vacation Rules, 1895."

de20-2w

NOTICE.

Legislative Assembly.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on the 6th day of February, 1896.

Bills must be presented on or before the 13th day of February, 1896.

Reports from the Standing Committee on Private Bills will not be received after the 20th day of February, 1896.

If any of the Rules above referred to are suspended, the Promoters of all Private Bills taking the benefit of such suspension of said Rules will be required to pay double fees.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1895.

THORNTON FELL,
de10-td Clerk Legislative Assembly

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the British Columbia Southern Railway Company to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, at its next Session, for an Act extending the time within which the Company may complete its undertaking

Dated 10th December, A.D. 1895.

de25-td J. A. GEMMILL.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate "The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada," for the purpose of doing a general life insurance business.

F. H. CHRYSLER,
For Applicants.

Ottawa, December 11th, 1895. de19-6t-ow

NOTICE.

Fort Street, between Cook Street and School Street, is Closed to public traffic.

de8-tf E. A. WILMOT.

NOTICE.

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
au3 City Engineer.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco is our authorized agent. This paper is kept on file in his office. je8

[L.S.] E. DEWDNEY.

CANADA

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Faithful the members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General.

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature.

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Twenty-third day of the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have cave caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable EDGAR DEWDNEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this fifth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and in the fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command.
JAMES BAKER,
de6-tf Provincial Secretary.

Legislative Assembly.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Excerpt from Rules and Orders Relating to Private Bills.

ALL APPLICATIONS for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, within the purview of the "British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railway, Tramway, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph or Telephone Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam, Slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any Joint Stock Company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community, or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act,—shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and, where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be published as follows:

In the British Columbia Gazette and in one newspaper published in the district affected, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then in a newspaper in the next nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

Such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition, and copies of such notice shall be sent by the parties inserting such notice to the Clerk of the House.

Before any Petition, praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, is received by the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rule, also at the same time in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a draw-bridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

Private Bills shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the clauses of the General Acts relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills:—Special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the General Act is proposed to be departed from.

The promoters of a Private Bill shall pay the Clerk of the House the sum of one hundred dollars before the first reading thereof; and an additional sum of one hundred dollars immediately after the second reading thereof. And no such Bill shall be read a first time, or committed after second reading, until the fees payable on the first or second reading respectively are paid to the Clerk. All Bills shall be prepared by the parties applying for the same, and printed in small pica type, twenty-six ems by fifty ems, on good paper, in Imperial octavo form, each page when folded measuring 10¼ inches by 7½ inches, and 100 copies thereof shall be deposited with the Clerk of the House immediately before the first reading.

Authority to act as Parliamentary Agent may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the House and upon payment of the sum of five dollars.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

20th December, 1895. de20-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company with power to operate traction engines and cars upon the Cariboo Wagon Road and tributary roads in British Columbia.

W.H. ARMSTRONG,
oc18 Agent for Applicant.

EAST KOOTENAY.

Remarkable Ledges of Galena and Gold Ores Being Worked.

The Largest Coal Field of the Continent is Within Its Bounds.

So great has been the attention given to the remarkable silver and gold mines of West Kootenay that little has been said about the immense mineral deposits existing in the hills of the eastern slope of the Selkirk range and the western slope of the Rocky mountains, whose snow-clad giants form the sources of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers. It is not because abundant gold and silver ledges and rich gold gravels are not present that so little is known of a district which will become not only a great producer of gold and silver bullion, but also of the finest grades of bituminous and anthracite coals. The absence of those great civilizers and developers, the iron horse and the newspaper has in the one case been a detriment to speedy and cheap communication, and in the other to profuse advertising of the immense resources of East Kootenay. In the latter, however, a want has recently been supplied by the publication of a bright little four-page paper at Fort Steele—the Prospector, and it is expected that the year 1896 will see construction begun on the B. C. Southern and on the Crow's Nest extension of the C.P.R.

A great number of prospectors have visited the district from Golden, B.C., on the C.P.R., and Kallispell, on the Great Northern, Montana, and their searches have brought to light many ledges of gold and silver ores. Considerable development has been expended on mines which have been known to exist for years past, but there are as yet only three which have been developed to that extent where ore can be shipped. These are the North Star galena mine, near Fort Steele, owned by Dan Mann and associates, the St. Eugene galena mine at the end of Moyea lake, and the Dibble group of mines. All these properties possess remarkable bodies of pay ore. The North Star is 60 feet wide, with over 40 feet of that shipping ore. The St. Eugene is from 10 to 20 feet wide and averages $70 to the ton. The North Star shipped a carload of ore during the past summer to the Everett smelter, at a satisfactory profit, and the ore was so desirable that the smelter people wished to contract for the total output of the mine. The three mines have been getting out ore for some time past to ship over a sleigh road to Kallespell and thence over the Great Northern to the smelters. The sleigh road is now about completed, the distance between Fort Steele and Kallispell being 140 miles. Many of the ore bodies discovered during the past year are also of remarkable width and prospect well. Midway between Fort Steele and Golden are also some promising ore deposits. The Thunder Hill properties will again be worked. The rich gold ledges in the McMurdo district, notably the Bobbie Burns will also be placed on a producing basis.

The gravel claims of East Kootenay, at Wild Horse creek have also been worked this year with excellent results,

What will prove, however, more lasting in their benefit to East Kootenay, and aid in making it a populous and prosperous district are the astounding coal deposits of the Crow's Nest Pass. The Western outcrop of the field is on the side of a mountain in Elk river valley, and the coal has been traced for forty miles. The Eastern outcrop is near the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The width of the field is ten miles, or a total field of coal of over 250,000 acres. Not only is the field of immense extent, but the seams are of great thickness. In Elk valley the lowest known seam is some 1,500 feet above the drainage level and is thirty feet in thickness. One hundred feet higher there is another seam 30 feet thick, then comes a seam 15 feet thick, then a small 3 foot one, then a 7 foot one, and then another 30 foot seam, and above these there are five more workable seams from 4 to 10 feet in thickness—eleven seams in all, making a total of 148 feet in thickness of coal exposed. These seams dip with the mountain easterly at an angle of 30 to 35 degrees, the upper seams having the least dip.

There are three large creeks cutting this coal field, the seams are exposed on the banks of those creeks, and openings can be made to mine the coal without much preliminary expense. The cuts made by the creeks are more valuable than so many tunnels to prospect the coal, because there is room to operate the mines on both sides of the creek and the mines are proved to be permanent without any cost; in fact, nature did the prospecting. In addition to the coal on Elk river, further east on Martin's creek and other tributaries of Mitchell's creek, which is a large fork of Elk river, there is another large body of coal, above the Elk river field, but of smaller area, a great amount of the field having been carried away by natural causes through the different ages since the coal was formed. The aggregate of the depth of the seams of coal in the upper basins is somewhat more than on Elk river, so that if a shaft be sunk through the whole field there would be found 300 feet of coal in workable seams. It would be hard to find another field of coal with so much coal to the acre, and so easy and cheap to work.

The coals in this field differ, owing, no doubt, to the different ages of the coal, there being three different qualities. The lower seams are anthracite in their nature, whilst the upper seams are the bituminous coals. In between, both above and below the bituminous coals, are a number of seams of coal different from anything heretofore known. It is somewhat similar to cannel coal, but superior to any cannel known.

Just so soon as this inexhaustible coal field is penetrated by a railway, coal can be shipped to supply the states lying to the south of British Columbia, and the great mining camps and smelters of Kootenay can be supplied with coal and coke.

With these great mineral and coal resources, and large stretches of arable land within its bounds, East Kootenay bids fair soon to rival the more advanced conditions of the western district. Like many another section of the province the one great lack and the one prime necessity is railway transportation.

COTTOLENE COOKS

Should remember to use only two-thirds as much Cottolene as they formerly used of lard or butter. With two-thirds the quantity they will get better results at less cost than it is possible to get with lard or butter. When Cottolene is used for frying articles that are to be immersed, a bit of bread should be dropped into it to ascertain if it is at the right heat. When the bread browns in half a minute the Cottolene is ready. Never let Cottolene get hot enough to smoke.

THREE IMPORTANT POINTS: The frying pan should be cold when the Cottolene is put in. Cottolene heats to the cooking point sooner than lard. It never spatters when hot.

The Cottolene trade-marks are *"Cottolene"* and *a steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.*

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Granby Rubbers

Are out again this season in new styles, and in all the new shoe shapes, right up to date, but with the same old "wear like iron" quality that has always characterized them, because they are honestly made of pure Rubber. Be sure you get Granbys this year.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC.

The Benefit Its Construction Will Bring to the Province—Satisfactory Financial Arrangements Made.

The British Pacific or Canadian Western Railway has for its object the development of the central portion of British Columbia. Explorations, which have been made, have demonstrated the fact that the choicest agricultural and grazing lands lie West and North of the Fraser River, and these can be opened up and brought in touch with a market only by railway connection. The gold quartz and placer mines of Cariboo will never be economically worked until a railway furnishes the district with cheap trrnsportation facilities. The country tributary to the line to be followed by the British Pacific possesses resources unequalled in value and extent, and the building of that railway is the one means whereby British Columbia's development and prosperity may best be promoted. It is stated that exploration has demonstrated the fact that a line can be secured over two thousand feet lower at the highest altitudes reached, than those of any other railway crossing the mountains to the Pacific. This means a railway which can be operated on a much more economical basis than that of any other of the transcontinental lines. With great richness of tributary territory and cheapness of operation, the British Pacific would be certain, with the settlement and development of the country, to be a profitable undertaking to all concerned. It is understood that the negotiations with British capitalists, which have been under way for some time past, have now advanced to that stage where a proposition on sound business lines can be submitted to the civic, provincial and federal governments, and it is also understood that such a proposition will be submitted at the earliest moment. Any proposition of a reasonable character, and within the means of the province, which would assure the early construction of the railway should command the earnest support of the whole province.

IMPROVED ACCOMMODATIONS

New Steamers Building for the Columbia and Kootenay Service—Ore Shipment.

From the Spokane Spokesman.

Captain J. W. Troup, manager of the Columbia & Kootenay Navigation Company came down from Nelson last evening. Captain Troup is of the opinion that there will be a large increase in the tonnage of the Kootenay mines the coming year, and in view of this his company is building two boats, one for service on the Columbia, the other on Kootenay lake and river. The one on the Columbia will be similar to the Nakusp without the amount of passenger accommodations. It will be 160 feet in length and with a carrying capacity of 250 tons. The Nakusp can carry 300 tons.

The new boat now building at Nelson will be 140 feet in length, 200 tons capacity and somewhat larger than the steamer Nelson, and it is expected to be the fastest boat on the lakes. It is now being finished and furnished at Nelson and will be provided with all that goes to make traveling comfortable. The company with the new boats will have a fleet of six steamers, the Nakusp, Lytton, Illicillewaet, and the new boat on the Columbia, the Nelson and a new boat on the Kootenay. With these boats they will be fully prepared for the next season's work.

Captain Troup says a great deal of ore is coming out of the Slocan, although snow is interfering somewhat with the movement of trains. The largest part of the ore is coming out over the Kaslo & Slocan road.

A January thaw is always more productive of colds and coughs than a January freeze. Then is the time Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is needed and proves so extremely efficacious. Ask your druggist for it, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Christy bread knife sets, at Fox's, 78 Gov't St. A useful present. x

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

A Happy, Fruitful MARRIAGE!

EVERY MAN who would KNOW the GRAND TRUTHS; the Plain Facts; the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, should write for our **wonderful little book,** called "PERFECT MANHOOD."

To any earnest man we will mail one copy **Entirely Free,** in plain sealed cover. **"A refuge from the quacks."** Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Sequah's Remedies

Can be obtained from your Chemist.

Take No Substitute.

Don't forget these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be superior to any other.

Sold by all Chemists and Direct from Langley & Co.

ARCHITECTS.

JOHN TEAGUE, Architect, corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. Established 1863.

BAKERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., VICTORIA, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes. fe1

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING.

MRS. MARSHALL

Has removed to No. 132 Vancouver street, where all who require dress and mantle making can have their garments made in the most fashionable style and perfectly fitted. de1-tf

ENGINEERS.

KEEFER & SMITH,

Civil and Hydraulic Engineers,

Rooms 44 and 45 Five Sisters Block, Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

G. A. KEEFER, M.I.C.E. H. B. SMITH, M.I.C.E.

MUSICAL.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MR. A. F. OWEN,

Pianoforte Tuner, from J. & J. Hopkinson's, the well-known manufacturers of pianofortes, London, England; 12 years experience. Particulars as to my ability may be had from the above firm; 3½ years with Goodwin & Co., Victoria. Orders left at Hibben's Bookstore. fe5

PHYSICIAN.

DR. H. J. FLEISCHER (Deutscher arzt) Specialty—Surgery and genito-urinary diseases. Office, Gottstein Block, Seattle, Wash. Office hours, 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays 12 to 1 p.m. se22-3m.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty. fe1

PAINTERS.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel. No. 40 Fort street. mr17

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street.—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Geo. Munro's, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and Fort; or Blair & Gordon, corner Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to. de3

MONEY TO LOAN in sums of $500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, and $3,000, on Victoria real estate. A. W. More & Co., Mortgage Brokers, 70 Douglas street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 25.

A BY-LAW TO LICENSE AND REGULATE MILK VENDORS.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient in the interest and health of the City of Victoria that all milk vendors shall be licensed and the sale of milk regulated:

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:—

1. All dairymen and vendors of milk shall be licensed. Any person or persons selling, or offering for sale, or disposing of any milk or cream without first having obtained a license so to do under the provisions of this by-law, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence and punishable as hereinafter provided.

2. Every dairyman or person wishing to sell milk in the City of Victoria shall make written application to the Sanitary Inspector for a permit for a license so to do; such application shall be in the form "A" hereto annexed, and shall contain the following information:—The name and address of the applicant, the source or sources from which he obtains his supply of milk, and a written agreement, in the form "B" hereto annexed, signed by the farmer, dairyman, farmers or dairymen, from whom he obtains his supply of milk, stating that he is or they are willing that his or their farm or farms, cows, food, and water supply shall be inspected from time to time by the Medical Health Officer and the Sanitary Inspector of the City, or by either of them.

3. On the above requirements being complied with by the applicant, and on the Sanitary Inspector being satisfied with the inspection of the premises, cows, food, and water supply, he shall grant to the applicant a permit, in the form "C" hereto annexed, for a license to vend milk in the City.

4. Every applicant, on obtaining such permit, shall register his name and address with the Treasurer and Collector of the Corporation, and thereupon, and upon payment of the fee hereinafter mentioned and the production and delivery of such permit as aforesaid, the said Treasurer and Collector is hereby authorized to issue a license in the form hereinafter mentioned.

5. Such license shall be in the form "D" hereunto annexed, and shall expire on the 15th day of January in each year, unless previously cancelled by the Board of Health of the said City, and the said Treasurer and Collector shall be authorized to demand and receive for the use of the Corporation a fee of twenty-five cents for each license issued as aforesaid.

6. A list of the registered and licensed milk vendors of the said City shall be, at least once a year, posted in some conspicuous place in the City Hall for public information.

7. The licensee shall comply with all the clauses of the "Health By-law" for the time being of the City.

8. The licensee shall have placed in a conspicuous place on every wagon or vehicle from which milk is sold the name of the licensee and the number of the owner's license, and on every milk can from which milk is sold the name of the farmer, dairyman, or person who supplied the milk to the licensee.

9. The licensee, in the event of his obtaining any milk from any other farmer, dairyman, or person than those mentioned in his application, shall before doing so inform the Sanitary Inspector, and shall produce to the Sanitary Inspector a consent in writing in the form "B" hereunto annexed, signed by such farmer, dairyman, or person, that he will allow his premises, cows, water, and food supply to be inspected by the Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector, or either of them, during such time as he may so supply the licensee.

10. The licensee shall forfeit his license and be subject to the penalties of this by-law if at any time he sells, or offers for sale, milk obtained from a farmer, dairyman, or person who refuses to sign such last-mentioned consent, or having signed, refuses to have his premises, cows, and food supply inspected by the Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector, or either of them.

11. All milch cows and cow-byres or sheds, and all dairies or other places at which milk is sold or kept for general use shall be subject to the inspection of the Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector, or either of them. And all such places as aforesaid shall be kept and conducted so that the milk shall not contain any matter or thing liable to produce disease, either by reason of adulteration, contamination with sewerage, absorption of disease germs, infection of cows, personal uncleanliness, or any other recognized cause, and upon such condition being broken the license may be revoked by the Board of Health.

12. Each dairyman or milk vendor shall comply with the various clauses of the "Health By-law" by giving notice to the Board of Health of any cases of contagious animal diseases occurring amongst his cattle or from any cattle on the farm from which he obtains milk, or of any contagious disease named in the "Health By-law," in his family, or in the farmhouse or shop at which or in which the milk is either sent or received.

13. No milk that has been adulterated, or that has been reduced or changed by the addition of water or other substance, or by the removal of cream, nor milk known as swill milk, nor milk from cows or other animals fed upon a distillery slop, starch factory products, garbage, or other like substance, nor any butter or cheese made from any such milk shall be brought into, held, kept, or offered for sale at any place in the City of Victoria, but skimmed milk may be sold as such if contained in cans bearing upon their exterior the words "skimmed milk," placed conspicuously in letters not less than two (2) inches in length, and served in measures also similarly marked. No person shall supply such skimmed milk unless such quality of milk is asked for by the purchaser.

14. All dairymen and vendors of milk and all drivers of milk waggons or vehicles having milk in their possession at the time shall furnish the Medical Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector with such samples of milk as he or they may have from time to time, and at such place as the samples may be demanded from them.

15. Every sample of milk shall have a label attached to the vessel containing it, which shall have written thereon at the time of collecting, the number of the sample, date of collection, and the initials of the Inspector, who shall at once enter in a book carried for that purpose for future reference, a corresponding number, with the name of the owner and driver from whom said samples were obtained, and shall deliver a duplicate of such sample in a sealed bottle or vessel to the person from whom the sample was taken.

16. Every sample shall be examined separately, according to its number, by the Medical Health Officer, who shall register the percentage of butter fat opposite a corresponding number in a book kept for that purpose, the name of the owner to be subsequently inserted.

17. The Medical Health Officer shall, not less than six times a year, publish without comment or addition in some one or more daily newspapers published in the said city a report of all such examinations and analysis as shall have been made by him since the date of his then last published report, and shall state therein the result of all such examinations and analyses, and the name or names of the person or persons from whom the said samples were obtained; such examinations to be made with and by means of the Babcock milk tester now in possession of the City.

18. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars ($10).

19. Section 58 of the "Market By-law" (No. 148) is hereby amended by striking out the words "milk adulturated with water or," in the second and third lines thereof.

20. This by-law may be cited as the "Milk Vendors' By-law 1895."

Passed the Municipal Council the 16th day of December, 1895.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 23rd day of December, 1895.

[L.S.] JNO. TEAGUE, *Mayor.*

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, *C.M.C.*

MILK VENDORS' BY-LAW, 1895.

FORM A.

Application for a Milk License.

I, ..., of ....., hereby apply for a license to sell milk in the City of Victoria on the following conditions:—

1. That I will observe the conditions and provisions of the above by-law

2. That the premises and cows from which I obtain my supply of milk are free from all diseases, are clean and not contaminated with sewerage or matter likely to produce disease.

3. That I obtain the milk which I sell from the following farmers and dairymen:—

Names	Premises.	Average quantity of milk supplied.

Number of cows in my possession.....

Average quantity of milk disposed of by me per day as under:—

To following milk vendors, viz., to:—Quarts.

Shops:—

Private consumers .....

Total sold.....

MILK VENDORS' BY-LAW, 1895.

FORM B.

Consent to Inspection.

I, ..., of ....., supply milk to ....., of ....., milk vendor, in the City of Victoria, and hereby declare that I am willing and consent that the Medical Health Officer, Sanitary Inspector, or any agent duly authorized by either of them, shall at any time that they may so desire, and during the period I supply milk to be sold or consumed in the City of Victoria, come on to and inspect the premises on which the cows are kept, the food and water given to the cows, and the cans or receptacles in which the milk is kept or held.

Witness:—

MILK VENDORS' BY-LAW, 1895.

FORM C.

Permit.

I, ..., the Sanitary Inspector of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, hereby certify that I have examined the cows, buildings, sheds and premises of ....., of ..... mentioned in his application for a milk license, and consider that he should be permitted to take out such license so long as he complies with all requirements of the above by-law.

.....

MILK VENDORS' BY-LAW, 1895.

FORM D.

CITY HALL, VICTORIA, B.C., ..., 189..

This is to certify that ....., of ..... is a licensed milk vendor under the above by-law.

Good until the 15th January, 189.., unless sooner cancelled.

.....

Treasurer of the Corporation.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 23rd day of December, A.D. 1895, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirious of applying to have said by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, *C.M.C.*

de28

ST. ALICE MINERAL WATER

FROM—

Harrison Hot Springs

THORPE & CO'Y,

LIMITED LIABILITY,

VICTORIA, Telephone 435. Box 175.

VANCOUVER, Telephone 181. Box 505.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

—AND—

SOO PACIFIC

RUNNING THROUGH TRAINS

TO

TORONTO . . .
BOSTON . . .
ST. PAUL . .
MONTREAL .
NEW YORK.

And all Eastern points. Direct communication with all Atlantic Steamers.

For information as to rates and sleeper accommodation apply to

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Cor. Fort and Gov't Sts, Victoria.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From all European Points.

FROM HALIFAX.

Dominion Line	Labrador	Jan 18
"	Scotsman	Feb 1
Allan Line	Numidian	Jan 11
"	Laurentian	Jan 25

FROM ST. JOHN.

Beaver Line	Lake Huron	Jan 8
"	Lake Superior	Jan 2

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line	Umbria	Dec 28
American Line	New York	Dec 25
White Star Line	Britannic	Jan 8
"	Majestic	Jan 15
Red Star Line	Friesland	Dec 25
Anchor Line	Ethiopia	Jan 11
"	Furnessia	Jan 25
North Ger. Lloyd	Ems	Jan 14
"	Aller	Jan 21
Allan State Line	Pomeranian	Jan 16
"	Sarmatian	Jan 30

Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25 to $40. Steerage, $24.50 to $27. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.

Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE No. 25,

To take effect at 8 a.m. on Monday, October 28, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	A.M. 8:00	P.M. 3:20
Ar. Nanaimo	11:40	6:38
Ar. Wellington	12:00	6:55

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	A.M. 8:20	P.M. 3:30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8:40	3:45
Ar. Victoria	12:20	7:00

For rates and information apply at Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

oc29

C. P. Navigation Co., Ld.

TIME TABLE No. 27.

Takes effect June 21st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer, will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

Victoria, January 1st.

Victoria & Sidney R'y.

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at	*7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.*
Leave Sidney at	*8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.*

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS:

Leave Victoria at	*7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.*
Leave Sidney at	*8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.*

T. W. PATERSON, Manager.

oc5

BELLINGHAM BAY S. & T. CO'Y.

Victoria-Whatcom Route.

STR. ISLAND BELLE

Leaves Whatcom on Wednesdays, calling at Roche Harbor, Friday Harbor, West Sound and East Sound, connecting at Sidney with the V. & S. R.R. afternoon train for Victoria.

Returning leaves Sidney on Thursdays, calling at way ports and making close connections at Whatcom with the Great Northern and C.P.R. trains, north and south, and with steamers for up-Sound.

For freight and passenger rates apply to JOS. KILDALL, General Manager, Whatcom.

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no23-tf

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Dec. 31, 1895.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a.m..	34·	Mean 37·	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m..	43·		
9 a.m..	41·	Highest 44·	5 a.m.—36 S.W.
1 p.m..	38·		1 p.m.—28 S.W.
5 p.m..	35·	Lowest 32·	9 p.m.—4 S.W.
9 p.m..	33·		Snow—.75.
			Rain—1.07.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Total precipitation—1.43.
Sunshine—0 hrs. 30 mins.
Total precipitation for month—12.21 inches.
E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

DON'T SCOUR THE CITY

At midnight in search of a druggist to dispense that important prescription.

THE P.P.P.P. Near New Post Office, Is Always Open. } C. E. JONES.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—Alex Dunsmuir, Mr Goornet, S P Hart, Miss Paquette, Mrs Fisher, J H Brenton, Mrs Bockmaster, Mrs Ball, D Cartmel, F Higgins, W A Springer, W A Jack, A Johnson, H E Wiley, T Fisher, Miss MacDonald, R Shears, C D Sinclair, Thos Hodgen, T Garesche, Jno Swanson, A Voss, D Walters, J Beckingham, J Harcus, Mrs J Dias, B W Brown, C Fisher, Alfred La Fond, Albert Lang, A Siefert, J Andrews.

Per steamer CHARMER from Vancouver—Capt Irving, Master Irving, H Graham, Mrs Brown, J D Hall, J R Kerr, A E Allan, A Stevenson, H J Evans, Miss Anderson, Wm Ralph, Mrs Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mrs Butler, Mrs Rennie, Miss Rennie, A McLarty, Master Stevenson, John Castile, J J Shallcross, E Maher, C Phillips Woolley, G Jorgensen, A C Anderson, J B Simpson, W S Gordon, R Woodward, J Jones.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer CHARMER from Vancouver—J T Adams, Vic Elec Co, Lenz & Leiser, Fell & Co, J H Todd, Shallcross & M, E B Marvin, J W Speed, Langley & Co, Turner B & Co, R Ward & Co, G C Shaw & Co, Theo Davie, S Leiser, J T Burroughs, Thomas Bros & Grant, J Piercy, D Spencer, G & McC, Prov Pub Co, T Earle, A C Martin, Marvin & Tilton, Ames Holden, H B Co, Turner B & Co, A B Erskine, S Marks, Weiler Bros, J Barnsley, Mrs Agnes Wootten, H J Brady, J Blackburn, J & A Clearihue, T B Pearson, Colonist P Co, Wm Wilby, B Spain, Perry & Turner, J McKenzie, Albion Iron Wks, J B McKilligan, T R Cusack, T H Tye, T N Hibben & Co, E Wall & Co, J H Warner, R W Higginbotham, Dom Exp Co.

PARTIES AT WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committees Now Controlled by Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The committees of the senate to-day passed into the control of the Republicans. The change in the political complexion of the committees was affected by the adoption of the resolution organizing the committees as agreed to by the Republican and Democrat steering committees.

PERSONALS.

Capt. Irving is back from Vancouver.

A. Stevenson, Lytton, is at the Oriental.

T. G. Moody, jr., is spending New Year's day in Seattle.

E. Baynes Reed, J.P., is confined to his room by illness.

C. Phillips Wolley was a passenger from the Mainland last night.

G. E. Jorgensen returned last night from a trip to the Mainland.

Louis Garesche arrived over from the Sound by the morning steamer yesterday.

Barrister Frank Higgins returned from Puget Sound by yesterday's City of Kingston.

D. Cartmel and J. H. Brenton were passengers inward by yesterday's City of Kingston.

Alexander Dunsmuir arrived home from San Francisco by the City of Kingston yesterday morning.

J. L. Macrae, agent of the Northern Pacific Steamship Co., is confined to his house with a severe attack of lagrippe.

Dr. W. W. Walkem, M.L.A., of Nanaimo, and Rev. R. J. Roberts, of Kupper Island, are guest at the New England.

T. S. Bale, for some time past of the Driard office staff, left yesterday morning for New York, where he will hereafter reside.

A. Bluth has just returned from San Francisco, where he has been for the last three months modelling for the private residence of Claus Spreckels on Van Ness avenue.

The Misses Good and Anderson, formerly attached to the Nurses' Home, left for California on the last direct steamer, where they will complete their course of training.

THE Telegraph wires were down last night, and, in consequence, the COLONIST is entirely without the latest dispatches.

ALL persons contributing refreshments to the Y.M.C.A. for New Years' reception are kindly asked to send them to the rooms as early as possible.

JAMIESON'S glass of pins was counted last evening, when they were found to number 1,240. Miss Josie Spencer, 12 Belleville street, and F. J. Harding, 73 Richardson street, tied on the actual number, winning first and second prizes. C. F. Gardiner, 9 Labouchere street, and J. St. C. Blackett tied on 1,239, winning third and fourth prizes, and G. H. Davey of the telegraph office wins fifth prize with 1,242.

There are other constituencies than Victoria, British Columbia. When next a Cabinet Minister from the province is chosen, the honor may not fall to this city. Vote now for Prior.

MARTIN FALLS FLAT.

No Reason Shown Why British Columbia Interests Should Be Sacrificed for Manitoba.

Protection Even of the Salmon Opposed by Mr. Templeman and His New Ally.

Plea that the Government Have Not Power to Offer Parliament a Compromise.

Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P., who when Attorney-General of Manitoba for political purposes precipitated the school quarrel, and now as a member of the House of Commons encourages his Liberal friends in Manitoba and Quebec to keep up the strife for their possible political advantage, made his debut in Victoria last night at a "no cabinet minister" meeting held in Semple's hall, Victoria West. As a speaker he did not in matter or manner come up to the expectations formed of him.

Dr. Lewis Hall presided, and there were also on the platform Mr. Joseph Martin, M. P. of Manitoba, Dr. Douglas, of Assiniboia, and Messrs. E. V. Bodwell, Hewitt Bostock and William Templeman. The Chairman first called upon the opposition candidate.

Mr. Templeman told of his abhorence of "coercive" legislation and his devotion to provincial rights, and said he would endorse in advance all that those to follow him would say on those points. As he felt that the school question would not capture every vote for him, he would express such views on other matters as would influence those who did not think with him on that main plank in his platform. Having done this he thought that every Liberal-Conservative should be able to find some reason for voting for him rather than for the Hon. E. G. Prior and cabinet representation. He asked the electors of Victoria to express indignation because of what he called the iniquitous gerrymander of Ontario, though he admitted that British Columbia has not suffered because of that act. Then he again told how much this province paid to the Dominion treasury for one particular year—1893—and the Dominion expenditure here in that year, which did not come up to the contribution, and he asked what would happen supposing that this had been the case from confederation (which it has not) and continues to the end of the chapter (which it is not likely to do). He repeated the not very practical suggestion that if the Dominion government will give up the excess of revenue over expenditure in this province the money might be applied in building the British Pacific Railway—which scheme, however, he said has "disappeared not to come up again till the next general election."

Admitting that he does not know much about the facts, Mr. Templeman complained that the Canadian government will not permit the wholesale destruction of salmon by 'fishing by traps, I think it is," which is allowed on the American side, where the fish are caught in thousands very cheaply, while the Canadian fishermen on the Fraser are paid two and a half times as much as the United States fishermen. (He did not mention that the United States fisheries are showing such signs of exhaustion that the authorities have recently applied for spawn from the Fraser river hatcheries.) He did not know what the canners think of it, but he considered that to thus protect the Canadian fisheries is "the essence of stupidity."

The next great issue dealt with was in connection with the Flour and Rice Mills, which the citizens of Victoria bonussed to the extent of $10,000, but which, as Mr. Templeman has observed with pain, the Dominion government once protected by the tariff on rice; and he held Mr. Hall up to the scorn of the community because some years ago when his ship, the Thermopylæ, was sailing between this port and Hongkong for Mr. Hall, he had certain repairs done at the latter place instead of at Victoria, where Mr. Templeman said they could have been done cheaper. He sneeringly contrasted this with the advice Mr. Hall gave through the COLONIST a few weeks ago, that by patronizing local manufacturers the people of Victoria can do a great deal for their city. Then as another reason why Col. Prior should not be allowed to be a cabinet minister he said that Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., a few years ago had the schooner Fawn built at Chemainus, and the Dominion government had the steamer Quadra built in Glasgow when it also ought to have been constructed here. This speech he said was for the benefit of the mechanics of Victoria West, who he hoped would vote for him on Monday next.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell followed, launching into the Manitoba school matter as "the question of the hour," and protesting that the opposition have not dragged it into the contest. Because this question has an absorbing interest in every province of the Dominion he thought it should occupy the greatest prominence here. He again attempted to show that the Government have not been in honor bound to act upon the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He denied the statement in the COLONIST the other day that the government of Manitoba are not called upon to restore an inefficient system of schools such as existed—because of the neglect of the Provincial government to properly supervise them — previous to 1890, and to make this point clear he gave a long review of the circumstances. He held that though the Dominion government (with the approval of all concerned) when they were asked to interfere in the matter submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the question as to whether or not they had the right to hear the appeal, and after long delay the court of last resort decided that they had the right, they might honorably have then refused to hear it or to act upon it, on the ground of inexpedency! He argued in justification of his course at the Victoria theatre the other evening, in quoting from the conversation of the judges and counsel during the trial as establishing points not determined by their formal decision. He held that the formal part of the order of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has nothing whatever to do with the case, and that therefore the COLONIST should not have reproduced this formal part, which it did editorially yesterday, the text being as follows:

"Her Majesty having taken said report into consideration, was pleased by and with the advice of the Privy Council to approve thereof and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the recommendations and directions therein contained be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into effect in each and every particular. Whereof the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada for the time being and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

This formal part, he contended, really means nothing at all; because it is in every order. If, as contended by the COLONIST, he had put a one-sided case before the people it is because there is no nother side! He claimed that there is nothing in the contention which has been made that nobody knows what the Dominion government propose to do by legislation, holding that the remedial order—only part of which he read in support—makes this plain; and proceeded to state (which is not the case) that the Dominion government wish the separate schools restored on precisely the same inefficient plan as before. In conclusion, with equal impartiality, he described the Cabinet appointment offered to Col. Prior as "an empty bribe."

Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P. from Manitoba, was then introduced. He had been pleased to learn, he said, that there was to be an election in the city of Victoria and that the Manitoba school question was to be the great issue here. Under certain circumstances, he admitted, a member of parliament being taken into the government would receive a complimentary election from his opponents, but this—the first opportunity British Columbia has had—he held should be an exception because this is not just after a general election, and no one knows what may happen when a general election does take place. He was glad that the Liberals of Victoria are contesting the election in this fashion, and he wished to say that Mr. Bodwell's address to-night was the best he had ever listened to on the subject. He could add nothing on the points there touched upon. He called it a "most cowardly plea" to say that this question has been forced upon the Dominion government, and he proceeded to argue that the minority in Manitoba have no right to remedial legislation under the terms of the remedial order. He admitted that Col. Prior says that the government at Ottawa do not contemplate attempting to establish separate schools on the inefficient plan on which they existed before 1800, but held that the law gives them no jurisdiction to act except to restore the schools exactly as they were before. He noticed a telegram from Ottawa which says that the remedial bill is going to be very mild, but he argued that the government have no right to introduce any measure which does not go so far as the remedial order. He admitted that the government papers and leading Conservatives all over the Dominion have repeatedly declared that the government will not restore the inefficient system of separate schools, but have plainly stated that they will exercise discretion as to how far they will go; and he held that because the government are in this spirit the electors of Victoria should by their votes declare that they shall do nothing at all in the matter. He gave great prominence to the contention that the election of Hon. E. G. Prior as a cabinet minister would be interpreted as meaning that Victoria approves of the stricter demands of the remedial order, would in fact be a verdict in favor of the old schools as they were. He felt satisfied that whatever bill the government think of bringing in they are not at all sure of passing it, and that it is to get the six votes of British Columbia that they have called Col. Prior into the cabinet. Unlike Mr. Templeman this M.P. did not deny that Col. Prior has been called to the cabinet, but simply commented upon the circumstances under which he has been placed there. He thought Victoria has a great opportunity on this question, and while he knew that there has been a feeling in British Columbia that there ought to be representation of this province in the cabinet——

A Voice—"Yes, for a long time." (Applause.)

The Manitoba M.P. continued that because the government (without any voice from British Columbia to be heard in the Cabinet) has not attended as well as it might have to the needs of this province, they should not take steps to secure this great influence now, but should wait a little longer until after the general elections. Because the British Columbia members did not go on strike for this five years ago, when the government majority was only twenty, the boon he thought should not be accepted now, "in order that they can get the six votes from this province so as to coerce Manitoba." He made an effort to show that it is the duty of British Columbians to sacrifice their present interests on behalf of a quarrel of the two sections of the population in Manitoba, arguing that some time in the future the Dominion parliament may impose the same constitutional limitation upon British Columbia as was imposed upon Manitoba; this argument being based upon the allegation that the clause establishing the rights of the minority was not put in at the request of Manitoba. He admitted that it was duly enacted by the Dominion and Imperial authorities, who he contended might by some mysterious process impose some similar constitutional limitation upon British Columbia without the knowledge or consent of the people of this province. He justified the course of Mr. Laurier in encouraging the continuance of political strife upon this issue, and quoted with approval the Liberal leader's advocacy of still further inquiry after the five years during which this matter has been pending. He considered it would be a most patriotic action for Victorians to sacrifice their own interests to make difficulty for the Dominion government at present, and in fact that to elect a Liberal here would really be conferring a boon upon the Conservative party of the Dominion. He dealt with the prospect that if Mr. Laurier is placed in power there will be "free-trade-as-it-is-in-England" and that "carriages" will be taxed, and misquoted Col. Prior's remarks on this subject, to lead the audience to believe that in the story the Colonel had told in illustration of some of the old world taxes, he was speaking against a tax on the carriages of the rich. (The fact is, as appeared in the report from which Mr. Martin drew his inspiration, that the story dealt with the case of a tradesman who having taken his wife with him in his delivery wagon, was fined £5 on the decision of the magistrate that he had used it as a "carriage.") This story Mr. Martin made the basis of a sneer against Col. Prior whom he represented as opposing "taxes on carriages and crests" and other levies upon the rich. Referring to Mr. Templeman's remarks on the protection to the rice mills, Mr. Martin argued that the effect of it is to permit Mr. Hall to levy a large tax on the Chinese, which should not be encouraged. Next he dealt with the fishery question, alleging that the result of Sir Charles Tupper's recent visit here was to make the fishery difficulties worse. He, however, unlike his friend Mr. Templeman, thought that the protective regulations along the Fraser river are all right, but that there should be a different set of regulations for other places, whereby the fish may be captured by wholesale before they reach the Fraser. Then as another reason why Victoria should not have cabinet representation he told how the cabinet at Ottawa had pardoned McGreevy and Connolly (which makes it possible for McGreevy to be in the same parliament with the Liberal champion "Jimmy" McShane). He told also how a man has lately been released from prison in Winnipeg, his term not being quite up, and charged this as another Tory outrage.

Mr. Martin denied, however, that the Liberals are mean. They are disposed, he said, to spend more money than they did before 1878, but they will try next time to have it wisely spent. He declared that as the debt incurred for public works is larger and the population is greater than when the Liberals were last in power, if they can only get a chance in office again they will split the difference between their expenditure in 1878 and that at present, "and thus save five or six millions annually." They would, however, raise the wages of mail carriers and laborers, but cut down the pay of all higher officials to the least they could get them for. They would, moreover, proceed with the development of the country which the Conservatives have commenced in all parts, but they would use the money very wisely this time, in the interest of the people at large. He did not for a moment hold it out as a bribe, but he did not know where money could be spent with more advantage than in British Columbia! Mr. Laurier had been charged with promising improvements in all parts of Canada as bribes, but he could give the assurance that those promises are not bribes at all. In conclusion Mr. Martin told the electors of Victoria that it is to their interest to send men like Mr. Templeman to Ottawa to help Mr. Laurier put his beneficent plans into operation.

Dr. Douglas, of Assiniboia, being called upon by the Chairman, gave a brief address, from the standpoint of the Patrons, who wish to remain independent of both Grits and Conservatives, believing it quite possible to have good government from either one party or the other. He said the burning question in the Northwest Territory is the trade policy of the government, and he gave an interesting address on this matter from a Patron standpoint. He spoke in favor of a special tax on millionaires, "absolute justice between man and man," and fewer government officials everywhere. He admitted that the people of the territories are not greatly exercised about the schools in Manitoba, but rather pay attention to their own affair, the price they can get for their wheat. He believed the government have a perfect right to interfere to prevent injustice under any statute, and thought it high time that notwithstanding any laws the government should step in to prevent the C.P.R. from fleecing the farmers. The Patrons, he said, are like the third dog at a dog fight, and hope to get the bone while the other two parties fight.

The Chairman declared the meeting adjourned, after a vote of thanks to him had been passed, and Mr. Templeman had been cheered according to regulations.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Dr. H. F. Merrill.

Results Astonish MEN OF SCIENCE.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A MEDICINE WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is without an equal as a blood-purifier and Spring medicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have watched its effects in chronic cases, where other treatment was of no avail, and have been astonished at the results. No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—DR. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

GOLD COIN

AIR TIGHT

With Cast Body for Soft Coal.

The main point of superiority in the cast body used in the Gold Coin as compared with a steel body, is the fact of having less joints and no possibility of same opening up through the unequal expansion of cast iron and steel. The cast body is much more durable, and as a heat radiator, is far more effective and satisfactory. The cast body in the Gold Coin sets into the fire pot, forming a cup joint; the elbow and collar are in one piece, and set into the cast body, forming a similar joint. The feed door frame is cast in one piece with the body. The draft door closes over a bead and draws up snug with a turnbuckle. The slide to same closes on a wedge, insuring perfect control of the fire and the greatest economy. A convenient tea-kettle attachment is arranged on top. It has a vigorous hot air circulation, which secures an even temperature in the room. It is furnished with a draw centre grate. It has nickel swing top, top ring, side rails, front skirting, and a handsome spun urn.

Also a full line of Wood Air-Tight Heaters and Gold Coin Ventiduct Base Burners for Hard Coal.

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42 JOHNSON STREET.

New Year . . Gifts . .

Bound Books and Poets, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, at

25 Per Cent. Off.

Dolls, Photo Albums and Screens, Hand-Painted Glassware and Photo Frames, Fans; Celluloid, Leather and White Metal Fancy Goods

At Cost Price.

The Pins in Jar will be counted and Winners of Prizes announced on New Years Eve. (Tuesday.)

JAMIESON { Books and Stationery, 61 Government Street.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK

OUR FALL

Clearance Sale

—OF—

CLOTHING

—AND—

Men's Furnishings

—WILL COMMENCE—

ON THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1896.

WATCH FOR PRICES.

S. REID,

122 GOVERNMENT STREET.

DOMINION ELECTION

Hon. E. G. Prior

WILL ADDRESS

PUBLIC MEETINGS

of the Electors of this Constituency as follows:

Parsons' Bridge . . . . January 1
At Price Bros.' Hall.

Johns Bros'. Hall . . . January 2

Victoria Theatre. . . . January 3

Victoria West. . . . . January 4
At Fairall's Hall.

The Chair at each of the above meetings will be taken at 8 p.m.

Other Engagements will be announced as arranged.

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HON. E. G. PRIOR'S WARD COMMITTEES.

A joint meeting of the Ward Committees will be held in the Central Committee Rooms, Adelphi Hall,

NEW YEAR'S DAY,

Wednesday, January 1st, 1896, at 2:30 p.m.

de31

WINDSOR, Dec. 30.—D. E. Burke was found dead to-day in a room next to his office. The cause is supposed to be a ruptured blood-vessel.

RUTHVEN, Dec. 30.—Captain McQueen in his steam yacht discovered a schooner sunk near Pelee island. He thinks it went down in the storm of the 11th instant and that all hands on board were lost.

NEW YEAR EDITION.

The Daily Colonist.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1896.

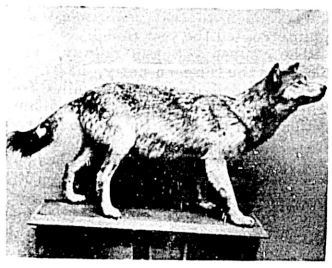
NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Origin and Development of the Provincial Museum—An Interesting and Instructive Institution.

Remarkable Results Achieved in Ten Short Years By the Good Management of Curator Fannin.

What the Museum of To day Contains—Much More Than a "Provincial Curiosity Shop."

If you should ever find yourself in Victoria—this advice is addressed to the tourist of course, for what Victorian has not already done so—do not fail to pay a visit to the provincial museum You will there be shown many strange and wonderful things, and if you have time to listen, stories will be told you woven about these "exhibits" that will make your visit a not-to-be-forgotten pleasure. Do you care for the glories of the chase? Go into the great hallway devoted to British Columbia's big game and learn



GREY WOLF.
(Canis Occidentales.)

from the curator the history of the giant walrus, the cariboo and the bear. Are you a lover of the weird and the mysterious? The Indian legends told on the many totems here brought together would if written down fill the itself. Would you read from the fossils the history of successive centuries since the world was young? The page is open to your gaze. Care you to know the extent of British Columbia's mineral or fishery, or forest wealth? Ask questions and examine specimens.

The museum is yet in its infancy having been established less than ten years; it is, however, a thriving child despite the fact that very little provision has been made at any time during its nine years of existence to assist its natural growth into one of the most thoroughly representative and valuable institutions of the kind on the Pacific coast or on the American continent. What has been done with the little money available seems almost miraculous, for already upwards of twelve thousand valuable specimens are to be found within its walls and the collections are daily growing in value and in numerical importance. The present time seem opportune for a word in regard to the achievements of the past, and to point out what the future demands in order that this most valuable and interesting institution may progress with increased rapidity to its natural goal.

It was during the 1886 session of the provincial legislature that a sum of $2,000 was voted for the purpose of beginning the foundation of a museum of the natural history and geology of the province. It was recognized that along the rocky shores of the Island and Mainland coasts, in the mountains and in the valleys of the interior, a source of supply existed that being drawn upon would in a few years contribute a collection of animal and vegetable life, of relics of the native races of the land, and of the minerals which in time must draw the eyes of the whole world to British Columbia, a collection of a highly interesting, instructive and in every way beneficial character This was the object in view when the original appropriation was made, and the government of that day again showed their wisdom in the second step taken, which was to secure as curator for the then only projected museum so eminently suitable a person as Mr. John Fannin, then of Hastings, Burrard Inlet.

To quote from the COLONIST of Dec 3, 1886, Mr. Fannin had then been "for many years an ardent student of the life and habits of the various animals and birds indigeneous to this country, spending weeks and months among them in their native haunts. An intrepid hunter, there was no one surer of bringing home evidences of success from the chase, and there was no other more competent to guide the lover of rare sport to where he was certain of meeting the game for which he was in search. Besides all this Mr. Fannin is a taxidmerist of rare skill and had many proofs of his ability both as a hunter and as a preserver of the forms of his victims. With him the government secured these trophies—in themselves a most interesting collection."

It was, in fact, from this identical private collection of some two hundred specimens that the museum has grown, Mr. Fannin's treasures being first displayed in the small room now occuped by the department of education, which was formally opened as the provincial museum on the 2nd of December, 1886.

The outlook was certainly not a very encouraging one, and although everything has a beginning, for the ensuing three years the museum had a hard fight for existence, cramped up in a room 20 by 12, with no workshop attached. What could be done? The curator was simply told that he must make the most of it until better quarters were provided, and so for the first three years of the museum's life nearly all the work was done at Mr. Fannin's private rooms after the museum was closed for the day, and it is needless to say that during these three years no great strides were made either in the way of collecting or preparing specimens. But on the 24th of May, 1889, the museum was removed to its present quarters, in the old Supreme Court building, and he work of building up the institution commenced in real earnest. Gradually but steadily and surely the development of the museum has advanced until again the accommodation is totally inadequate. A building twice as large and specially designed for museum purposes is required, and until such a home is secured the perfection of the collections must naturally be retarded. The appropriation too is insufficient to permit of advantage being taken of the quickly passing opportunity to secure authentic and valuable relics of the Indian races of the province: these are fast dying out and every year makes more difficult the work of snatching their unwritten histories from oblivion.

The annual cost of the museum including salaries, is at the present time $3,920. All the work in connection with the institution is still performed, as in the past, on the premises, and considering the fact that there is not a single insect proof safe in the building no material damage has yet resulted from the work of moths or other museum pests. But constant care has to be taken, not only every day but every hour in the day over and over again, so that it may be said that the work connected with the museum is never finished.

THE MUSEUM OF TO-DAY.

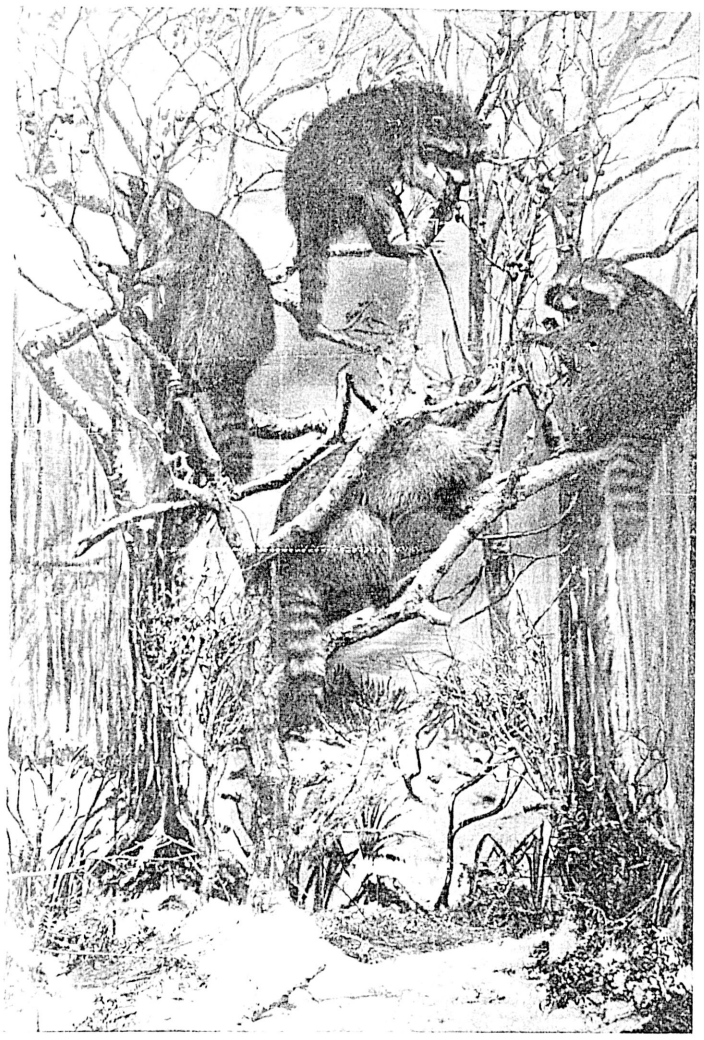
Brief Outline Sketch of the Departments A Curiosity Shop Giving a Liberal Education.

The museum of to-day is divided roughly into five departments, exclusive of course of the workshops—the main hall, devoted to mammals and birds entirely; the shell and crab room, containing also the butterfly collections; the mineral, fossil, and fish rooms; and the treasury of Indian relics and souvenirs of a mysterious past.

There are now upwards of 600 specimens of birds alone in the main hall, while the mammals range in size from the tiniest representative of the mole family to the giant walrus, weighing close upon a ton, and presented not many months ago by the officers of H.M.S. Pheasant. The deer family are shown in every variety save the moose; the collections of wolves and bears are complete; and the musk ox, mountain goat and panther, as well as the wide range of land and amphibious fur bearing animals, are fully represented. The bird collection, too, is admirable and complete, not only every familiar feathered friend being met with, but specimens being on view of at least five birds entirely new to British Columbia if not to the Pacific coast—these being the Harris sparrow, Hulton's vireo, two sheerwaters (black bodied and black vented, between an albatross and a gull), and a flycatcher or grey Kingbird common enough on the Mediterranean but never before met with on the Pacific Coast. This distinction is also enjoyed by the Harris sparrow, and the museum collection intelligently read offers incontrovertible evidence of the constantly changing distribution of the birds of the world. This being the case, British Columbians need not yet quite despair of their now sombre and silent forests at some time echoing the music of myriads of feathered songsters.

The grouping of mammals and birds which is now the principal feature in all museums, has in a small way been imitated here, and two such groups are shown on this page. These are the "raccoons in the wild crab apple tree," and a group of "great blue herons." Here the animals and birds are shown with their natural surroundings, and at a glance teach a lesson as to their habits and life history. Other groups are in course of preparation such as "beavers at work," and the "Canada lynx," but every available space is now taken up and until a larger building is furnished the work will have to be held back. Want of space also precludes all attempts at anything in the way of scientific arrangement so far as the mammals are concerned.

The fishes of the province are fairly represented, both in alcoholic specimens and gelatine casts, the latter method being now almost entirely employed in reproducing the fishes, and so far with entirely satisfactory results. The museum has at present forty of these casts, hand-painted from the natural fish, and as yet no change has taken place either in the coloring or the casts. When one looks at the cast of a soft yielding mass such as an octopus the possibilities of the process can hardly be counted. Of course everything depends on the artist who paints the cast, but great improvement has been made since the first, both in the painting and in the casts themselves. The ones shown with this paper were painted by Miss Heathfield and Mr. E. Shrapnell. The strange looking fish, No. 10 is according to Professor Davis Starr Jordan, new to science. It was taken near Nanaimo and presented to the museum by Mr. H. Stanton. Professor Jordan will have a drawing and full description of the fish in his new work on the fishes of the Pacific, now in course of preparation.



GROUP OF RACCOONS IN WILD CRABAPPLE TREE.

In the mineral room are eight large cases containing more than two thousand specimens of all kinds and grades of ore from all parts of the province, in size from an inch square up to 2½ tons in weight. The assays are as varying as the size of the specimens, and each and every piece of mineral is a valuable advertisement of the section from which it comes—telling mutely but eloquently of the richness of the province's resources in this direction. The precious metals are of course most in evidence, but coal and the economic ores have their proper and important place, and are not by any means neglected. There are, too, examples of rare and uncommon metals such as mica, asbestos, platinum and arquerite—the latter a native amalgam of silver and quicksilver found chiefly in Chili, but a specimen of which has been brought for the museum from Vilatie creek, Omineca, by Mr. J. May. The mineral collection should undoubtedly be larger and more thoroughly representative than it is; steps towards its improvement have, however, been taken, and arrangements are even now being made to have complete collections of Kootenay and Alberni ores added to the cabinets. The chief feature of this department at the present time is the duplicate of the province's collection at the World's Fair, Chicago, which attracted the favorable attention of all mining men who found their way to that greatest exhibition of the century. The mineral room also contains specimens of native woods, stones and marbles, but the field of research in these lines is as yet practically unexplored.

The Indian room, which has already commanded recognition by numerous educational authorities on account of the excellence of some of the specimens therein contained, is another department where much requires to be done—and that quickly. Every day increases the difficulty and the cost of procuring relics of the fast disappearing original occupants of the land, whose legends, told in many totem poles, are as curious and deeply interesting as any histories of bygone nations can be. Though in the midst of a collecting area unrivalled in the world, little is being done or has been to take advantage of the golden opportunities of the present. It is in this department that the most active and liberal measures are deemed necessary, and the matter will no doubt be taken into consideration by the legislature during the approaching session. The collection, although incomplete, is at the present time a most interesting study, embracing as it does some relics of almost every known Indian nation of British Columbia either extinct or still existing. Costumes, masks, wood, stone, bone and metal implements and weapons; and domestic and religious utensils all are found in considerable variety. The jade implements are especially deserving of attention, as well as one piece of jade weighing upwards of 25 pounds—no doubt the largest and finest specimen ever found on the Pacific Coast. These and the totems, which tell to the trained eye all the history of the tribe from whom obtained, may be unquestionably regarded as the gems of the Indian room—a room that is at the present all too small to properly display the accumulated specimens representative of every distinct tribe from Kootenay to Queen Charlotte. It is from the latter islands that the most complete collection of all comes, telling the tribal history of the famous Haidas. Until increas d accommodation is obtained Captain Chittenden's valuable collection of upwards of 2,000 splendid specimens cannot even be unpacked to take its proper place in the Indian room.

Of the shells, crabs, fossils and butterflies, passing mention here is quite sufficient, as these subjects are fully dealt with under their several headings below.

A catalogue of the contents of the museum was prepared for the press some time ago, but it was deemed advisable to hold it back until a larger building would allow of a proper arrangement of its contents. This will come in time. The collection is worthy of a better building and is a credit not only to the government under whose direction it is managed, but to the people of the province whose individual efforts have done so much to assist its growth in the way of contributions, as very many specimens now in the museum have been presented by friends to the institution from every portion of the province.

GROUP OF GREAT BLUE HERONS.

MOLLUSCA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Some Things About the Collection of Shells Both Curious and Beautiful.

Although the shell collection is not nearly a complete one, yet considering the small number of collectors a good commencement has been made, especially in the case of the larger marine shells to be found along shore or in comparatively shallow waters up to twenty fathoms.

It will be a surprise to those who have only noticed the common edible species to hear that according to the latest authority on the subject British Columbia is known to contain at present not less than three hundred and fifty species of land, fresh water and marine mollusca. This number is likely to be added to, so soon as further exploration of the northwestern portion of the province is undertaken. The museum is in lack of land and fresh water species from the whole province and the marine collection only represents a few places on Vancouver island in addition to Victoria which place alone has been adequately worked up. As the Natural History Society of Seattle has recently had great good fortune in discovering new and interesting species by dredging in the still waters of Puget Sound, it is reasonable to suppose that success awaits those willing to undertake similar explorations in the wonderful system of inlets on the mainland of British Columbia.

Although most of our shells are devoid of bright colors, at least externally, there are some such as the scallops, the turbans, top shell and abalones not at all to be despised for their beauty. Minuter forms too, some of which are almost microscopic in size and only weighing one two hundredth of a grain are just as perfect and as interesting in their way.

The deep water forms living off our coast are only just beginning to be known and that through the work of the United States fish commission steamer Albatross It is found that shell fish living at such depths as one thousand fathoms have a greatly extended range from Alaska in the north to Mexico and Central America in the south, the bottom temperature of the water being much alike at both extremes at this depth. These deep water species, the brightly colored sea-snails and the family to which the squid and the devil fish belong still require much investigation on our coasts.

Passing from the sombre hues of our northern shells to the brilliant colors and handsome shapes of the inhabitants of warmer seas is like entering a new world. The cones, cowries, mitre shells and other handsome relatives are contained in drawers below the local collection, and have come from California, the Pacific islands and Australia.

The crustacean collection is also in the "inveterbrate" room and contains most of the larger species of British Columbia. Some of the crabs are grotesquely ornamented with spines and knobs, and others when alive were even more strangely decorated with seaweeds and zoophytes to conceal them from their enemies. The "stone" crabs are especially well represented, including the large so-called king crab and the small "turtle" crab which is so hidden by its shell that none of its legs are visible from above when it withdraws them.

Most of the smaller crustacen have yet to be collected. A most interesting stranger is the cocoanut or robber crab, specimens of which came alive to Victoria with the schooner Norma's cargo of cocoanuts a year or two ago and were presented to the museum together with a sample of their handiwork in the shape of a cocoanut split open by them, apparently by pressure. When cruising amongst the coral islands of the Pacific, Darwin was informed that entrance is effected thus. After tearing away the husk the crab hammers away with its heavy claws on one of the eye holes till an opening is made; then turning round its body, by means of the narrow pair of pincers on its hind legs, it extracts the kernel.

Star fish and sea urchins are well represented in the collection. The most remarkable star fish is the medusa head star (Astrophyton caryi) with its numerous dividing branches. A new addition to the family is a specimen of a feather star (Comatula) recently dredged off the west coast of Queen Charlotte islands and supposed to be the first found in the province.

The lower orders of radiata are represented by specimens of Pennatula or "cockscomb" from Esquimalt, of the "stick fish" (Verrilia Blatter) from Howe Sound and some magnificent Gorgonian corals from farther north. But the brilliantly colored sea anemones of our coasts and the jelly fish and other families difficult to preserve have not yet been largely collected or prepared for exhibition.

THE COLLECTION OF FOSSILS.

Still in Its Infancy But Nevertheless Full of Interest to the Student.

It must be premised that this collection is in its infancy and that many of the most interesting specimens are undergoing examination at the hands of experts at Ottawa, Washington and San Francisco. As these may be returned at any time after new species have been duly described and illustrated, the following remarks are intended to apply to the fossils of the museum as a whole.

The first glace will show the truth of Sir A. Geikie's statement that marine mollusca form the alphabet of Paælontotogy, the science treating of the forms of plant and animal life in the rocks of the earth's crust. This is the case not only on account of their abundance but also because they have possessed from the earliest times a hard durable shell, composed chiefly of mineral matter.

The first animal remains to be mentioned, however, belong to the vertebrates and are believed to have lived during the existence of the glacial period of our history. Some nodules have lately been sent to the museum from the Thompson river and Dr. G. M. Dawson is of opinion that the skeleton fish enclosed in them are of salmon of a species still living. Then we also have several elephant teeth, mostly found in the province and almost without doubt belonging to the hairy mammoth. It is regretted that various finds of whales and seals at times unearthed from raised beaches near the coast have not been presented to the Museum for examination and safe keeping. Marine shells of the ice age are shown from Comox, Sucia islands and Victoria. All the species are still living, and the large majority of them in our own waters.

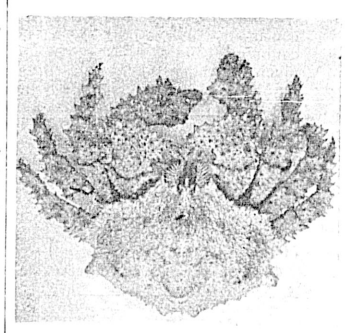
The Pliocene system, or the most recent tertiary, is represented by a small collection from sea cliffs near Sooke. Near these shells is a formation containing brown or soft coal, the layers exposed on the beach being mostly water worn logs, perforated by teredo. Near by, however, it is stated that deposits of much better material exist, and some years ago borings were made, but with unsatisfactory results.

To the Miocene system belongs the collection of fossil shells from Carmanah Point, at the entrance to the Straits of Fuca The specimens are with few exceptions identical with those found in rocks of similar character at Astoria on the Columbia river.

The Eocene system is not represented in the museum, but as numerous specimens have from time to time been collected at Burrard Inlet, it is hoped that the Vancouver naturalists may present some of the species. They consist of plant remains and were reported on by Sir W. Dawson at the Royal Society of Canada last May.

The Cretaceous system containing the productive coal measures of Vancouver island and the Queen Charlotte islands is not marked off from the Eocene tertiary by any great break. The plant remains are essentially similar, and the trees which flourished at the same time as the vegetation forming the coal we now use as fuel, belonged to such recent orders as the poplar, beech, elm, oak and willow, together with a palm (Sabal imperialis) and several ferns. Some of these are shown and it is hoped that colliery owners and others may utilise their opportunities to increase this portion of the collection.

Amongst the marine mollusca of the cretaceous system are many cephalopods, the family of which the squids, devil-fish and nautilus are living members. New and remarkable species have been forwarded to Ottawa from the local museum



NODULED CRAB.
(Echidnocerus Cibarius.)

and have been recently or are still undergoing description and illustration.

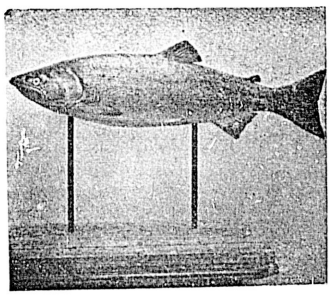
Nanaimo, Comox, Sucia, Hornby islands, Cumshewa and Skidegate are the richest and most accessible localities for fossils of this time and there are here numerous species from each place. But from Quatsino Sound, Port McNeil and the Crow's Nest Pass all of the same system, there is nothing at present to show.

A very few words will serve to enumerate the localities and formations to which the remaining specimens belong. Below the cretaceous rocks of Queen Charlotte Islands, Dr. G M. Dawson discovered a series of Triassic age, from which the Museum has secured a few

IN THE WORKROOM—FINISHING THE WALRUS.

marine mollusca, but more specimens are needed to show the work already done.

According to the ordinary classification the Secondary age may now be left for the Primary or Palaeozoic. Rocks of this age have been distinguished by means of their fossils at various places on Vancouver Island and the Mainland. It is supposed that the hard crystalline diorites and limestones of Vancouver Island and the coast range of the Mainland are composed of materials belonging to the car-



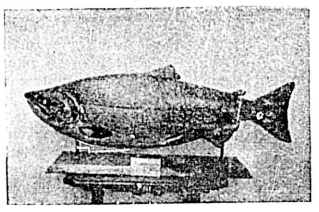
COHO SALMON.
(Oncorhynchus Kisutch.)
From a gelatine cast.

boriferous system as fossils have been found at Horne lake and the Ballinac islands, indicating this to be the fact. Specimens from these localities are very desirable. The Cambrian system is represented in the museum by a few fossils from Mount Stephen in the Rocky Mountains. At this place exists one of the most interesting assemblages of organisms yet found in the province, for excepting some obscure organic remains obtained from earlier strata, they are the earliest forms of life yet discovered in the world's history.

THE BUTTERFLY COLLECTION

Containing Many Rare, Beautiful and Very Valuable Specimens Catching the Winged Beauties Scientifically.

But few persons in this country know anything about the joys and troubles of collecting butterflies. Everybody has seen children with a net chasing the beautiful winged creatures, and, after capturing one or more, piercing their bodies with pins and sticking them about the house. Or some hopeful, touched with the magic wand of science, may go further, and, procuring an outfit from a dealer, begin a veritable collection. He spreads and dries his butterflies and stows them away in cigar boxes, with a few chemicals as a preservative. He is a

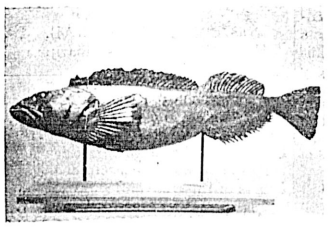


SPRING SALMON "TYEE SALMON."
(Oncorhynchus chouicha.)
From a gelatine cast.

collector and has a collection. But between this and a great collection, to which contributions come from professional collectors in all parts of the globe, there is a great difference.

It will doubtless surprise many to hear that thousands of people make a living by collecting insects. These rank from the men who have become celebrated for their work and discoveries in the field to the natives who are trained by them and by missionaries to catch and preserve the flitting children of the sunshine. A few of the professional collectors who have become world renowned among scientists are Bates, who hunted along the Amazon; the Marquis Antinori, in Abyssinia; Stanley, Baron Wissmann and Professor Pogge, in the Dark Continent; McClay, in Australia; and also the late Henry Edwards, whose collection was recently acquired by the Museum of Natural History in New York; Doherty and Rowe, in New Guinea; and Capt. Yankowsky, in Western China and Thibet. Besides these, as hinted, are the missionaries. Sent to the furthest ends of the earth, they are nearly always commissioned to collect insects by some of the great museums, dealers, or private collectors. These in turn, besides converting the ignorant natives, train them to the work, and thus are taken insects which inhabit jungles impenetrable to any but these native hunters. On the North American continent, north of Mexico, which latter country is counted in the tropical belt, much valuable collecting has been done by Morrison in the Southeast Southwestern States; Bruce, in Colorado; Wright, in California; Cunningham, in Oregon; Jacob Doll, in Arizona; Capt. Geddes, Bean, Danby, and C. deB. Green, in British Columbia; Lieut. Schwatka, in Alaska; Prof. James Fletcher, in Ontario; and the late Corporal Israel of the Greely expedition, in the frigid locality of Lady Franklin Bay.

Many and varied have been the exper-



CULTUS COD, "BLUE COD."
(Ophiodon elongatus.)
From a gelatine cast.

iences which they have encountered; extremely perilous have been their adventures on hundreds of occasions. In the cause of science they have been indefatigable, working day and night. They have encountered the wild men of the jungle, the wild beasts of the forest, the fevers of the swamps and the snow storms of the mountain tops, to say nothing of the fatigue, privation, hunger, thirst, and the heat and glare of tropical suns. On one occasion Jacob Doll, hunting in the Rocky Mountains with Indian guides, saw an odd-looking insect sail over a cliff. Lying prone along the edge of a precipice thousands of feet deep he saw the butterfly feeding upon flowers that blossomed a hundred feet below. A rope was quickly tied about his waist and the Indians lowered him into the depths until he captured the prize. This insect is the only one of its kind ever found and is now in the famous collection made by the late B. Neumoegen.

Before describing the various genera represented by species in the fine collection at the museum, it may be as well to interject a few words as to the methods employed in collecting. It is not alone by means of the net that butterflies are captured, for they must be sought by night as well as day. Through the darkness they are attracted by lights set to lure them. Since the advent of electricity in Victoria many new species have been discovered and hundreds of specimens taken of species which were before counted most rare. During the past four years three new genera and ten new species (four of which are exceedingly rare), have been discovered within a radius of ten miles from this city. But many of the most beautiful creatures can be had by trapping or batting only. By batting is meant the smearing of trees with materials having powerful odors, to which the moths come in hundreds. A most curious fact in this connection is that while in the temperate zone the bait is made of sweet and sour, or sweet and bitter mixtures, such as rum, beer, and molasses; in the tropics the most gorgeous insects are attracted by putrescent fish, soiled clothing soaked with perspiration, and such ill-smelling material. Surrounded as they are by abundant and rich vegetation, the sweet smells are common and unattractive. Scientific training will best equip the hunter for his work, for the habits of individual species must be studied if specimens are to be obtained, several butterflies now in the museum collection having been captured only by such study.

Again, many species have specified hours of flight only, and cannot be seen at any other time. But it is not alone the perfect insect, the imago, that the hunter must seek. He also captures the caterpillars, and by supplying them with their proper food plant, raises them until they reach the age of transformation, and from the cocoons emerge perfect insects, with wings unmarred by flight. Such insects are as valued by the collector of butterflies, as proof coins are by the numismatist. There are places in Victoria and Goldstream where at any time during the summer months thousands of caterpillars may be seen feeding. In this way often eggs of very large insects which would suffer in transit if shipped as butterflies are sent to different parts of this continent by members of the Natural History Society of British Columbia. This is enough to show that the collecting of butterflies and moths is not a sinecure; that the gathering of a collection is not a mere pastime. To do either one must have an enthusiastic love of this specialty of science exceeded by no other. Butterflies belong to an order named Lepidoptera, which means "scaly wings." Science subdivides it into three groups, namely:

Butterflies, or "Day flies."
Hawk-moths, or "Dawn flies," and
Moths, or "Night flies."

The line of distinction is somewhat arbitrarily drawn, although the most prominent points are, that the

Butterflies have threadlike antennæ, knobbed at the end; their wings are erect when at rest, except in the Hesperidæ, when at rest the upper wings are erect, the hind wings being horizontally flattened out. This group, considered the lowest in structure of the Day flies, shows evidence of distant relationship to the Noctuæ. They fly by day only.

The Hawk moths (Sphinges) have the antennæ thickened in the middle, tapering at the end and and frequently hooked at the tip; the wings are narrow in proportion to their length and are confined together by a bristle or bunch of stiff hairs. When at rest the wings are more or less inclined like a roof, the upper ones covering the lower wings. A few fly by day, but the majority in the morning and evening twilight.

The moths have the antennæ neither knobbed nor thickened in the middle. They taper from the base to the extremity and are either naked, like a bristle, or are feathered on each side. The wings are confined together by bristles and hooks and when at rest the first pair covers the hind wings and are more or less sloping. They fly mostly by night.

Passing to a more specific description of the museum collection, every insect, the name of which is known, will be found to have its proper Latin label of genus, species and habitat. Whenever both sexes were obtainable it has been done, and when it is remembered that the collection has but recently been commenced, it will be noticed by visitors to the museum who may be interested in Lepidoptera, that a wonderful beginning has been made to form, what in future years it is hoped will be a grand collection and very valuable, especially as regards the fauna of Vancouver island.

BUTTERFLIES—RHOPALOCERA.

Commencing with drawer one are found therein specimens of the lovely

Danais—Found in America, Africa, Asia and Australia. The males have usually a knotty black spot on one of the median nerves of the hind wings. It is followed by the group of

Augraulis—A gorgeous insect with silver spots below, the

Euptoieta—Very interesting, and the

Argynnis—A great and grand group, yellow brown with black marks and silver spots below. Its representatives are found all over Europe, Asia, the Arctic zone and East India; the most beautiful forms of Argynnis in the world are found however in British Columbia. A leto shows a wonderful difference of coloring in the sexes, while A nevadensis is a dream in pale green and silver on the underside. This comes from Osoyoos and is (as far as known) not found on Vancouver Island.

Melitæa—A large and brilliant tribe. M taylori is found only on Vancouver Island and is a lovely thing.

Phyciodes—An interesting and curiously marked group.

Grapta—With queer shaped wings—commonly called "tortoiseshells"—some large ones are here in British Columbia.

Vanessa—Another lovely group; Vanviopa—commonly called in England the "Camberwell beauty," is very numerous on this continent and in Europe, but a great rarity in England, where a fresh and authenticated specimen is worth $15. The value here of local specimens is ten cents.

Pyrameis—This tribe contains some grand species.

Limenitis—A study in black and white (see drawer 4).

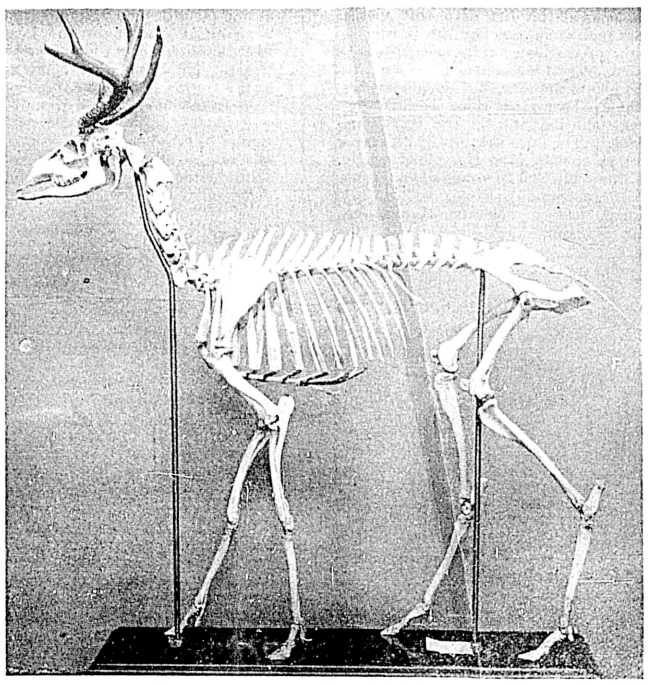
Erebia—Is quite an extensive group and contains some of the rarest insects.

Satyrus—From Osoyoos; these are the forest butterflies or wood nymphs.

Chionobas—From the Rocky Mountains and Vancouver Island. Gigas is only to be found on the mountain peaks of Vancouver Island. It is extremely shy and swift on the wing requiring much patience and dexterity to capture. It is seldom taken in good condition and few but collectors would care to undergo the fatigue of climbing the rugged mountain side to obtain so dull looking an insect—but it is nevertheless a beauty.

Thecla—More or less tailed—in charming colours.

Chrysophanus—These are the "coppers"; some rare species are to be found in British Columbia.



SKELETON OF BLACK TAILED DEER.
(Cervus Columbianus.)

Lycæna—The "bluewings" mostly small but gorgeous in colors and appendages.

Neophasia—A beautiful genus, white with black markings. Nemenapia is the lovely butterfly that is sufficiently numerous during some seasons as to quite destroy the sport of fly fishing for salmon in our lakes and rivers, the fish satiating themselves with it.

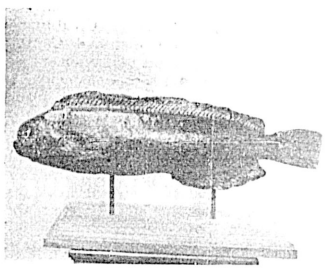
Pieris—The Pieris group (garden whites, cabbage whites) are a very large group—mostly moderately marked in black and white. Found all over the world, in the mountains of Abyssinia and in the sub-Arctic regions. Some of the most handsome butterflies on earth belong to this genus.

Anthocharis—"Orange tips." These speak for themselves, and their splendor.

Colias—Yellow beauties; some caught at the risk of life and limb. They are all over the world, being found as high north as Lady Franklin Bay, 500 miles from the pole; Lapland, Greenland, Hudson Bay, Labrador, Russia, Persia and Turkestan abound with them.

Terias—Little beauties in yellow and black.

Parnassius—"Snow butterflies;" white ornamented with reds pots of various sizes, generally surrounded with black rings, and occassionally with a white pupil, and



NO. 10.
From a gelatine cast.

on the margin black blotches of various shapes and sizes. The Parnassius are inhabitants of the mountain regions, where the eternal snow lies, of the northern hemishpere, and are not found south of 28° north latitude. Their homes are in the Alps, Ural, Caucasus, Altai, Himalaya, Tianshan and Siberia, where they crossed Behring Straits to Alaska, and in the course of time settled in the Rocky Mountains and eventually in the Cascade and Vancouver Island ranges. They are all beauties. (See drawer 8.)

Papilo—"Swallow-tails," are to be found in all parts of the world except the Arctic regions. To this group belong some of the giants of the butterfly world, forms which not only attract the eye by their beauty, but astonish by their size and by their powers of flight. The gem of the swallow-tails is P alcidinus, standstanding at the head of rarities, for which no money value can be fixed—it is priceless. Three specimens exist in collections—one in New York, one in Hamburg and the third in London, England.

Lastly the Hesperidæ are reached—the Carterocephalus, Pamphila, Amblyscirtes, Pyrgus, Nisoniades, Pholisora and Endamus. These seven genera belong to the Hesperidæ. The Hesperidæ is the last group of butterflies represented by specimens in the museum collection; they are utterly unlike those mentioned before. Their caterpillars enclose themselves in a curled up leaf, thus, as in many other important particulars approaching the moths. Some are strikingly handsome.

MOTHS—HETEROCERA.

Hemaris—They resemble immense bees, with glassy wings. Their bodies have hairy bands and large oval tufts. (See drawer 16.)

Lepisesia—Lovely green and yellow beauties.

Deilephila—Grand insects of all shapes and colours.

Smerinthus—Fly only during the night.

Arctia—The caterpillars of this genus are thickly covered with hairs, whence they received the name of woolly bears. Arctia is from the Greek word for bear. Charming insects of all sizes and all colors.

Orgyia—Found in British Columbia, Europe, Asia and Australia. The females have no wings and look like spiders. Ochrogaster is the species common in Victoria, the females of which may be seen by the thousand in early autumn hanging to the cocoons from which they have emerged and on which they may be seen depositing their eggs.

Eumelia—A new genus discovered on Vancouver Island in 1890. Eudanbyi is the only known species, but three females have been taken, one is in a New York collection and one in Victoria, the third having been accidentally destroyed. It is very rare.

Pheosia—Represented on Vancouver Island by P portlandia.

Attacus—This group contains the giant moths, lovely insects.

Telea—Almost as large as the genus Attacus.

Chisocampa—Insects of the silk worms and their beautiful cocoons.

Gastropacha—The "Lappet moth;" looks like a dead leaf when at rest. A curious insect.

Panthea—One of the Noctuidæ. Linnæus called them Noctuæ from Noctua an owl, because they fly chiefly by night. The colors are generally dull and of some shade of gray or brown.

Momophana—A lovely mottled green insect.

Acronycta—Very interesting.

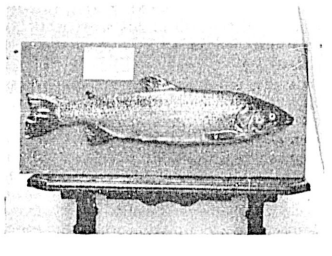
Mamestra—Small generally, but containing some rare species.

Zotheca—Pretty green moths.

Scoliopteryx—The "Herald moth." Found in Europe and America, a beautiful species.

Xylomiges—This genus contains some fine species, three of which have lately been discovered on this Island.

Pleroma—A very interesting group.



SPOTTED TROUT.
(Salmo purpuratus.)
From a gelatine cast.

P apposita is a grand combination of black and white and was discovered in 1892 at Victoria.

Rancora—A new genus discovered in 1891, in Victoria, B. C. R stringata is only species known. Very rare.

Behrensia—The only species of this genus, B conchiformis, is found on this Island.

Catocala—Are large, fine insects; their best representatives are found on this continent.

Coming now to the last class in the museum collection, that is the

Geometridæ—Linnæus called them Geometræ, Geometers, span worms or loopers, from the peculiar manner of moving of the caterpillars, which seem to measure or span over the ground step by step as they proceed. Although the collection contains many species of geometers, they are as yet unclassified; that, however, will soon be done, when it is anticipated that many rare and even new species will be found amongst them. They are all sizes and colors, some like lacework; others again like satin—beautiful insects, forming a most interesting group.

In ending this short guide, which necessarily is curtailed from want of space, it may not be out of place to suggest that where possible, friends donate insects which they may collect, and thus help to increase the collection. Even school children might aid very materially to swell the list if they were taught to enjoy collecting for this purpose. There are several hundreds of specimens which, being duplicates, will readily and gladly be exchanged for species not in the collection.

TRUE BRITISH OAK.

A Sketch With a Foundation of Fact That is Well Illustrated by One of the Museum Specimens.

Occupying a conspicuous portion of the dark hallway that forms the entrance to the museum there is one "curio" that cannot escape notice no matter how brief your visit may be, and to save the trouble of frequent explanations this has painted on it in letters of star ling white:

"H. M. S. Amphion, Nov. 6, 1889."

"It" is a piece of rusty ironwork, some twenty feet long as it lies by the main doorway, compressed into this length in folds like those of a giant concertina. Once it was the bilge-keel or "rolling chalk" of as fine a warship as ever floated Britain's flag in Pacific waters, and how it was torn from her side as though it had been a mere shred of paper, to ultimately find a place in the province's curiosity shop, is in itself a story—a story of danger upon the deep and of that quiet, comprehensive courage which makes the British naval officer the model commander of the world.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship Amphion, Capt. E Grey Hulton commanding, was in the latter eighties the pride of the Pacific squadron. Not a ship in the fleet could show whiter decks or trimmer yards or more brightly shining brass work or a lighter desertion list. Nor, for that matter, could any ship of the squadron muster a finer lot of sturdy seamen commanded by more gallant officers—with hearts that knew no fear and brains to think and act in the very face of death.

It was on the evening of November 6, 1889, that it all happened. The Amphion had received her orders to convey Lord and Lady Stanley, of Preston, who had been paying Victoria a vice-regal visit, back to Vancouver, whence they were to take train for Ottawa. It was a dull and dismal day, and soon after Esquimalt harbor was left behind, the salty fog which had been blowing in from the sea all morning settled down in a dense grey bank. Seventeen and a half knots was the running speed on leaving port, but as Plumper Pass was made and the good ship, entering Haro straits, commenced to feel her way among the many islands, the speed was reduced to fifteen.

The course of vessels passing from Victoria to Vancouver is through the San Juan archipelago, a charmingly picturesque route in the brightness of a summer day, but dreaded of navigators when the salt fog is on the water and the ship may at any moment be piled on the rocky shores of some obtruding promontory.

Such a point is Kellett Bluff, which runs out into twenty fathoms of water from one of the American islands. There was no sign of danger as the Amphion neared this low-lying ledge of volcanic rock, and the first intimation of the big warship's peril was a loud crashing sound as her starboard side was pierced by the saw like rocks. Then the rushing noise of water was heard as the forward compartments filled before they could be closed. The ship shivered and went gracefully on.

Captain Hulton was himself on the bridge with one or two of his officers. All had been more or less anxious on the way up, though silent in regard to their apprehensions; their duty was not to criticise but to execute orders, and the orders were to take the vice regal party to Vancouver with all possible speed. Each and all realized in a moment that the ship had received a fatal blow, yet no one spoke or manifested the slightest agitation.

Almost before the ship had touched, the captain's hand was on the engine-room telegraph and the order for full speed astern had been given and obeyed. The next minute the protection mats and sails had been thrown over the damaged side and the inrushing waters had carried them into place.

Anticipating his captain's wishes the navigating lieutenant had gone to the chart house, and in a moment the chart was on the bridge, the lieutenant's finger pointing to Kellett Bluff. The warship wheeled as though on a pivot and her course was shaped for return, the telegraph showing "full speed ahead." The captain's watch was in his hand and he asked:

"How much water have we made?"

The reply was discouraging apparently. Again he looked at the chart a quick measurement was made—and again the same inquiry. Then a hurried pencil calculation on the back of an envelope and a furtive glance at the dreadful fog ahead. A half an hour—an hour the ship raced through the cloud-covered waters at her limit of speed, only the captain's voice being heard and that occasionally in some brief command. His eyes were riveted on the chart, his watch and his rough memorandum, and his ears open only to his officers' reports of the speed making, the headway gaining by the water in the well, and the crying of the soundings.

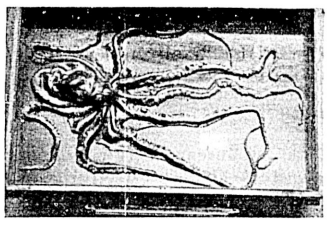
It was 9 o'clock when the ship received her glancing though disastrous blow that tore through her iron side as though it had been of pasteboard; at 10.30 the crew silently obeyed the order, "prepare to abandon ship," moving about by the light of lanterns for the water had long before reached the electric light; at 11.15 the ship was back in Esquimalt harbor with only a few hours more floating life in her—and soon after she was in dock.

It was all explained as a matter of business when the formal inquiry was held. Captain Hulton told how, knowing the character of the coast, he had realized the impossibility of beaching the ship—how he had 32 miles to run—how he made his hurried calculation that, her speed decreasing as the water taken in bought her list to starboard, she could make her port in two hours and forty minutes—and how he had therefore determined to take the lives of all on board, more than four hundred souls, in his hands, and run for it. He told, too, of how his calculations had been verified—with two hours to spare.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

Improved Facilities Given for Shipping Out Ore From the Great Mining Country.

During the year 1895 a new line of railroad, the Kaslo & Slocan, was constructed as an additional outlet for the great mining district of the Kaslo-Slocan country in West Kootenay. The road which is a narrow gauge, runs from Kaslo on Kootenay lake to Sandon in the centre of the Slocan mining district, a



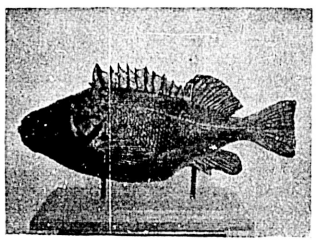
OCTOPUS.
(Octopus punctatus.)
From a gelatine cast.

distance of 33 miles, and has a branch to Cody creek. The road was all completed during 1895, and was opened for traffic in November. The construction is of the best, and it is gratifying to know that it is a provincial enterprise, the men interested being nearly all residents of British Columbia. This road gives an outlet on Kootenay lake for the rich mines of the Slocan country. From Kaslo the ore can be shipped via Bonner's Ferry over the Great Northern, or by the Nelson & Fort Sheppard to Spokane, or over the C. P. R. The lake is always open so that communication is uninterrupted the year round.

The Nakusp & Slocan railway, which also taps the Slocan country, has during 1895 extended its line four miles from Three Forks to Sandon, giving communication from there to Nakusp on Arrow lake.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard has built an extension of Five miles between Five Mile Point and Nelson.

Another enterprise that might properly come under the head of railways is the tramway or narrow gauge railway now under construction between Trail Creek and Rossland, a distance of twelve miles. This will be completed in three months and gives nearer facility of handling the ore of the enormously rich mines of that section of West Kootenay. Though the distance between Trail Creek and Rossland is only six miles the tramway is being constructed to tap all the claims of any importance, and for this reason has



RED ROCK-FISH.
(Sebastodes ruber.)
From a gelantine cast.

to make detours which increase the length to twelve miles. The right of way has been cut and grading is in full swing.

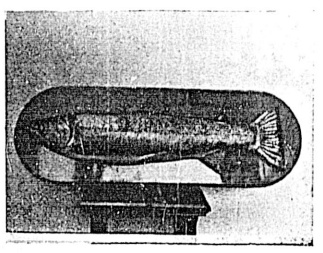
The Slocan Star Mine Co. are building a tramway from their claim to connect with both the Nakusp & Slocan and Kaslo & Slocan railways, something less than a mile.

On the Revelstoke branch of the C. P. R. an extension of thirteen miles is being built from Wigwam (the present terminus) to the head of Arrow lake, to give all rail communication from Revelstoke to Arrow lake, where boats connect with the Nakusp & Slocan.

Under Mr. Kellie's tramway bill passed last session there will be, in all probability, a number of roads built during 1896 in the mining districts.

Several new railways are projected for the coming year and applications will be made to the legislature at the next session for incorporation. One of these is for a line from Christina lake, Osoyoos district, thence east to Grand Forks and northward along the North Fork of the Kettle river through the Eholt Pass to Copper creek. Another projected line in the mining country is one from near the mouth of Trail creek through Rossland and Midway to Penticton.

Taking the total estimated expenditure in New South Wales on food and drink of every kind, tobacco, clothing, drapery, furniture, rent, locomotion, fuel, light, personal attendance, service, medical attendance, medicine, nursing, art, amusement, literature, taxes, postage, telegraphic service, household and miscellaneous expenses, etc., it represents an annual outlay of £44 8s. 9d. per head, or 2s. 5¼d. per day, the daily proportion of expenditure being—food, 31·8; clothing and drapery, 15·6; rent, 3·1; direct taxes, 0·2; and sundries (including intoxicants), 12·1.



STEEL HEAD, GAIRDNER'S TROUT.
(Salmo gairdneri.)
From a gelatine cast.

A medical man of Rome, who professes to have the best of data to go on, says that Pope Leo XIII. is likely to live at least 100 years.

A PIONEER OF HER SEX

The First White Woman to Enter Behring Sea is a Popular Victorian

She Does Not Sympathize With the "New Woman," Nor Seek Notoriety.

To Mrs. Otto Buckholtz, of Victoria—a fair haired, grey eyed little lady of perhaps nineteen years, who claims San Jose, Cal., as her birthplace—belongs the honor of being the first woman ever to participate in a Behring Sea sealing expedition from beginning to end. And yet, so far from being proud of her accomplishment from the standpoint of the new woman, she looks at it in the most matter-of-fact light imaginable. Four long months on a sixty-ton schooner, traversing upwards of ten thousand miles of northern ocean without the companionship of any of her sex; days and nights of storm in which the little vessel was tossed like a plaything by the northern sea; weeks of anxious following of the seal herds and of busy work among them—surely it is an experience to be told of wherever men assert that woman, lovely woman, cannot adapt herself to all the rough winds of the work a day world.

"It all happened this way," Mrs. Buckholtz explains, "Otto had to go and I didn't want to part with him so I went too."

Which being said, the whole story is told of how it came about.

The Kate, Otto Buckholtz master, is not exactly the sort of craft that a lady would naturally select for a pleasure cruise. She is a vessel of sixty tons or thereabouts, built for the hard work of the seal fishing, and such an idea as providing for the comfort of a lady aboard never once entered the head of her designer. Mrs. Peary's determination to be with her husband on his journeys into the frozen north was what settled Mrs. Buckholtz, for, she said, if she can rough it with her husband why cannot I with mine?

Of course Mrs. Peary had a much more commodious craft at her command, but that seemed a small matter, and even Captain Buckholtz with five years of experience to teach him the hardships of a sealer's life could not answer the "why" quite satisfactorily. He did better—he turned his cabin over to the ship carpenters and very soon it was so transformed that his rough Indian hunters would not have thought of entering it even had they dared. Mrs. Buckholtz decided that it was a palace fit for a queen and so it was settled that she should go sealing.

That was in the latter part of May last, and early in June the schooner sailed. She had picked up her four white sailors and secured her twenty or more native spearmen on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and was provisioned for five months with the usual rough fare, a selection of canned goods being the only departure into the realm of luxuries. A call was made at Ounalaska where three or four days were spent, and then the schooner stood towards Behring sea which she entered on the 1st of August. In the two months that followed 874 sealskins were stored away under the hatches, and on the first of October the little craft shaped her course for home with a favorable wind.

By that time Mrs. Buckholtz had become a sailor's wife and a sealer's in very truth, and now she declares that all the pleasures of civilization are not to be compared to the wild freedom of a night at sea when the black waves rock the ship in a giant's cradle and the breezes from the pole sing strange songs in the rigging.

"How did I like it?" the lady who went a-sealing repeated the question. "How did I like it? Why it was glorious—after the first few days. Then you have a chance to realize how good it is to get away from the crowd—alone with the sea and your own. You see it made all the difference in the world being with Otto and having him with me.

"How did I pass the time? Oh, I read and sewed and did fancy work and slept, and talked of course, and did my best to master the mysteries of navigation. Why I'm quite a sailor myself now and can take my own observations and handle the ship like a veteran. At least that's what my husband tells me, but of course he flatters.

"I wasn't a bit seasick or afraid either after those first few days not even when the hurricane weather came on and it looked for a time as if my first sealing cruise was to be my last. There was just one time that I felt really nervous—when the schooner was struggling in those strange winds of Akun. Were you ever there? Do you know how with the sea a sheet of glass the wind rushes down from the mountains in fitful squalls that give no warning but threaten to lift your ship clear out of the water and carry her and her anchor and all away to certain and terrible death? One moment the air and the water are dead and all is still—the next, you are in the hurricane and all the elements are fighting fiercely to destroy you. I can't understand it I'm sure.

"Otto was glad to have me with him I guess, for I saved his sextant for him in the storm. You see it was fastened to the table and we hadn't the slightest idea it could get loose. The sea washed over us so bad though that it crushed in the cabin hatchway and the first thing I knew the sextant was taking a cruise on its own account. I was in my berth and I just managed to grab it and get back where I could hang on. I don't see anything gritty about that, do you; and yet my husband will insist that it was.

"You see where one day is an exact counterpart of another these little incidents are magnified very much—you have nothing new to do or to talk about. It's just the sea and the seals and the weather.

"At the Pass we saw myriads of birds rising in clouds and circling round and round in countless millions that gave me something to talk about for almost a week. And another time we landed and saw reindeer feeding on the mountains. That was a grand subject of conversation and lasted I don't know how long. Still I could not call it monotonous, for every sensation was new and full of vigorous life—learning where to find the seal by noting the temperature of the water, or by watching the birds and the fishes, studying the weather signs, or speculating as to where we should see some other of the fleet and which one it would be. We saw just two on the whole trip.

"My greatest difficulty of all was keeping track of the days—I could never have done it myself, but the cook helped me out. I soon found that plum duff was for Sunday's only, and that kept the weeks in order for me.

"And now about the sealing—I don't know a blessed thing about it. Of course it takes skill and patience, and a sure eye and a strong arm to use the spear successfully, but it's not like shooting. Shooting seal is sportsmanlike; spearing is a sneaking game in which more than half the battle is to catch the poor victim asleep. I don't like it at all.

"Still sealskins have to be got and I'm ready for the chase again. My captain will never make another cruise without me, and I'll be all ready as soon as January comes to take my place aboard ship again. Miss Seabrook went with the W. P. Hall to the Japanese coast last year; I have been to the Behring Sea; and now I hear that half the captains in the fleet were preparing to take their wives with them to the coast hunting in the spring.

"And why shouldn't they I'd like to know? I haven't got the least bit of belief in the new woman or the mannish woman, but a true woman's place is by her husband's side on sea as well as on shore. That's my creed, and that's why I'm a sealer like my captain."

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The Coast Combination to Produce Increased Values—Husbanding the Wealth of Forests

Prices Remain Steady for British Columbia's Output—Finest Timber in the World's Markets

Although the demands of the United Kingdom, the continent and the new markets in South Africa have absorbed a large quantity of lumber during 1895, prices have not improved, though it is anticipated that the combination recently effected at San Francisco under which most of the mills of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia have pooled their interests, will have the effect of adding to existing values. The chances are however, that the Bellingham Bay mill will remain outside the organization. British Columbia being possessed of an immense lumber area her trade is bound to increase year by year, and her true policy would appear to be to deal with her resources in this particular much more economically than has been the policy of the past. A cargo of British Columbia lumber has already been exported to the Baltic, and ere long the demand must come here for material to meet specifications. The export trade of the year has been good, and from China and Japan a very large demand is certain to arise in view of the immense improvements which are being carried out in those countries.

The following is the list of the British Columbia lumber fleet for the year:

Name	*For*	*Cargo Feet.*
Aida	Shanghai	62?,000
Cadzow Forest	Melbourne	827,795
Hindostan	Valparaiso	1,206,875
Bundaleer	Santa Rosalia	716,930
Carnmoney	Rochfort, Fr.	902,230
Queen City	Kobe, Japan.	169,086
Artemis.	Valparaiso.	988,764
Melrose	Santa Rosalia	700,000
Clanivor.	Bordeaux	788,054
Olivebank	South Africa	2,323,684
Wrestler.	Shanghai	526,873
Earl of Hopetoun	Adelaide	1,468,980
Lake Leman	Valparaiso f o	790,500
Blairgowrie	South Africa.	1,198,876
Volunteer	Shanghai	741,642
City of Florence	Antwerp	838,515
Aigburth	Valparaiso f o	1,126,763
Puritan	Tientsin.	754,798
Aida	Shanghai	697,052
Arcturus	Santa Rosalia	822,403
Jane L. Stanford.	Santa Rosalia	213,744
Cimbra	Fecamp, Fr	855,938
Bundaleer	Sydney	723,732
Duke of Argyle	Adelaide	686,921
Newsboy	Shanghai	670,915
Republic	Valparaiso, f o	881,880
Alice Cooke	Sydney	898,528
Alameda	Sydney	1,298,702
Americana	Cape Town	1,008,007
Prince Amadeo	Halifax, N S	673,900
Shakespeare	Delagoa Bay	732,259
Prince Louis	London	1,000,566
Arcturus	Santa Rosalia	700,000
H. W. Jarlsberg	Algoa Bay	2,132,000
Prince Frederick	Belfast.	1,177,408
Aida	Shanghai	687,788
India	Valparaiso.	800,550
Wm. F. Witzemann	Santa Rosalia	400,000
Prince Victor	Valparaiso	807,279
Mathilda	Buenos Ayres	
Crown Prince	Volgaster	
Florida	Port Elizabeth.	2,700,000
John C. Potter	Santa Rosalia	
Hindostan	Valparaiso	
Nineveh	Sydney	
Prince Regent.	Cork, f o	
Prince Albert.	Cork, f o	

The coastwise fleet was made up as follows:

Glendale	San Pedro	341,382
Wm F Witzemann	San Pedro	193,000
Lakme	San Francisco	277,000
C C Funk	San Pedro	599,697
Beulah	San Pedro	497,564
Falcon	Oakland, Cal	292,170
Glendale	San Francisco	420,000
Leah	Oakland	522,355
C C Funk	San Francisco	636,741
Olga	San Francisco	597,987
R W Bartlett	San Pedro	658,410
Meteor	California	653,666
Mary Winkelman.	San Francisco	586,076
Falcon	Oakland	309,585
Peerless	San Pedro	365,000
Lucy	San Pedro	364,094
Compeer	San Francisco	400,000
Comet	San Pedro	524,540
R W Bartlett	San Francisco	648,991
Monitor	Monterey	267,180
Northwest	San Francisco	564,424
Peerless	San Pedro	330,524
Planter	San Francisco	614,188
Emma Claudina	Los Angeles	277,088
Glendale	San Pedro	332,000
R. W. Bartlett	San Pedro	659,733
Wm F Witzemann	San Pedro	547,761
Enoch Talbot	Los Angeles	827,346

Of the above, 10 vessels loaded at Moodyville, 44 at Vancouver, 15 at Westminster, 3 at Cowichan and 1 at Victoria.

According to Mr. Coghlan, the New South Wales government statistician, the daily amount of energy produced by the food consumed in the colony is greater in proportion than that of any other country of which figures are available. At the same time the use of intoxicants is steadily on the decrease. In 1883 the quantities consumed per head were: Proof spirits, 3.52 gallons; spirits, 1.10 gallons; beer, 11.01 gallons. Ten years later, in 1893, the quantities had fallen to proof spirits, 2.67 gallons; spirits, ? gallons; beer, 9.23 gallons.

THE ROYAL CITY.

Advancement in Every Department of Commerce and Industry Municipal and Other Matters

What Was Accomplished During 1895—Westminster Has No Reason to Complain.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 31.—(Special)—On the whole 1895 has been a prosperous year for New Westminster, for in spite of reports to the contrary the year's statistics show that a decided advance has been made in the trade and commerce of the Royal City.

The destruction by fire at Sapperton of the Brunette mills and Ladner's cannery was a severe blow to the district and had its effect on the trade of the province. In a few hours $120,000 was lost to the district and valuable properties destroyed which will perhaps never be replaced on such a magnificent scale. The total loss by fire during the year is estimated by the chief of the fire department to be about $131,147 and the insurance about $72,070. Deducting from this loss the big Sapperton fire, only something over $11,000 would be left, which shows in the main the good work of the firemen. In 1894 the loss by fire was $60,310.

The lumber trade for the twelve months past has about held its own, but again, had it not been for the big fire, the large export of the Brunette mills would have swollen the export of lumber to figures far in excess of those of 1894.

Postmaster Brown states that there is only a slight variation in the postal revenue returns from last year's figures, which totalled $9,961.

The salmon industry reached immense proportions in 1895, and counting the large export of frozen and salt salmon, the year's output would crowd 1893 for first place as the banner salmon season for the Fraser river. As it is, however, the actual pack from the Fraser alone ranks second to the largest year in the history of the salmon industry, being estimated at 370,882 cases, while that of 1894 was 363,967 cases. This year there were more canneries in operation and more licenses issued than ever before, 2,100 fishermen being actually engaged during the season. Besides the salmon pack, the Texas Lake Ice Co. since April last have shipped to France, England, Australia and Honolulu 150 tons of frozen salmon. This industry is past the experimental stage and promises to grow to immense proportions.

The vital statistics show a decrease in births, deaths and marriages over the previous year, and are as follows:

	1894.	*1895.*	*Dec'se*
Births	198	150	48
Deaths	174	152	22
Marriages	93	70	23

Several large buildings and numerous private dwelling houses have been erected during the year; although the number of new buildings is not large there is no indication of any great depression in the building trade.

The greatest increase is shown in the exports from the port of Westminster for 1895. Compared for the last three years they are as follows:

In 1893 the exports were $830,501.

In 1894 the exports were $1,848,689.

And in 1895 the grand total is $2,939,447.

So that 1894 exceeded the previous year by over $1,000,000, and 1895 again exceeded 1894 by $1,090,758.

The exports for 1895 are made up as follows:

Mines	$1,629,095
Fisheries	200,729
Forest	72,730
Miscellaneous	36,893
Total	$2,939,447

The imports are also greatly in excess of last year, which is an additional indication of increased prosperity in the Royal City. The following table shows the increase for two years:

	Imp Free and Dut'ble.	*Duties.*
1893	$593,492	$155,018 49
1894	531,703	125,118 32
1895	610,461	156,222 17

The shipping of the port is as follows: Foreign vessels inward 82, tonnage, 17,650; cargo, 339 tons; local vessels inward, 497; foreign vessels outward, 80; tonnage, 22,098; cargo, 27,066 tons; local vessels outward, 546. The shipping shows a slight falling off from 1894, no doubt due from the Brunette mills not being in operation.

Taking everything into consideration Westminster has every reason to congratulate herself and wish herself many happy returns.

For Women's Convenience.

A new departure has been made at the New York Exchange For Women's Work, which is one of the most progressive of such institutions, in the opening of a room in their building, 12 East Thirtieth street, for the accommodation of ladies who are coming to town to do shopping through the summer. Here every convenience will be supplied. Parcels will be kept; there is a telephone and messenger service in the building; a good luncheon is served after 12 o'clock every day, and bouillon, iced tea, lemonade, etc., may be had at all hours, excepting Saturdays, when the exchange closes at noon during the summer months.

A subscription of $3 entitles any one to the use of the room for the season. Single tickets for the day may be had at the cashier's desk for 50 cents. The managers of the exchange trust that, with the added attraction of a comfortable waiting room, there may be an increase in the number of visitors to the rooms of the society and a large patronage, not only in the luncheon room, but in the various departments, and it is hoped that what is usually a dull season may be a prosperous one for the consignors, all women who are trying to support themselves and in many cases their families.—New York Times.

The editor of Ozark Mountain News divides his time between selling coffins and writing editorials.

THE COAL CITY.

The Silver Lining Apparent Through the Cloud—Statistics for the Completed Year.

Business Reverses Naturally Follow the Stagnation of the Coast Coal Market.

NANAIMO, Dec. 31.—(Special)—The retrospect of the trade of Nanaimo for the year of 1895, is not altogether a pleasant one and even the most hopefully disposed are compelled to admit that this has been a period of decided retrogression in a commercial sense. The causes which operated so detrimentally in 1894, have merely become intensified with the lapse of time, and Nanaimo, like the majority of Western cities, but to a greater extent on account of its more limited resources, has felt the prevailing depression severely. Competition in the American coal markets grows fiercer every day with the extension of our own coal producing facilities and on account of English and Australian coal being brought in as ballast and sold at exceptionally low rates. But whatever is actually the cause, there is unfortunately, nothing indefinite about the effect. Our foreign shipments generally and our foreign coal shipments in particular, show a marked falling off as compared with 1894.

The following statement of the respective outputs for the year, of the three collieries in question speaks for itself:

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES.

	Tons.
January	35,502
February	31,946
March	30,878
April	29,240
May	20,438
June	20,851
July	23,781
August	21,019
September	31,061
October	24,368
November	35,878
December (approximate)	32,179
Total, 1895	337,146
" 1894	366,765
Decrease	29,619

UNION COLLIERIES.

	Tons.
January	21,802
February	25,688
March	24,819
April	22,799
May	21,229
June	24,297
July	21,581
August	20,420
September	16,659
October	23,491
November	17,172
December (approximate)	18,480
Total, 1895	258,542
" 1894	221,700
Increase	36,842

NEW VANCOUVER COLLIERIES.

	Tons.
January	36,635
February	37,902
March	35,547
April	30,368
May	27,338
June	25,000
July	34,320
August	19,920
September	20,376
October	24,567
November	23,634
December (approximate)	24,000
Total 1895	339,704
" 1894	393,772
Decrease	54,068

In view of the above, it is scarcely to be wondered at that every other trade besides the coal trade, has declined very materially, and that the number of assignments during the year has been unprecedented in the history of Nanaimo. The prosperity of the city can invariably be gauged by the state of the mining industry and as the latter declines or increases, business generally declines or increases in much the same proportion. Real estate agents state that they have experienced a very trying year. Comparatively few sales have been effected though property has not actually depreciated in value. Insurance, however, is reported to be somewhat better than last year, whatever this may indicate, and premiums are paid up promptly. A leading merchant, who was consulted in reference to the state of the wholesale trade, gave vent to his feelings in the expressive, though laconic comment "rotten!" and others have cordially endorsed that opinion. Nevertheless a decided impression seems to prevail that Nanaimo has at length reached the nadir, so to speak, of commercial stagnation, and that we may look for a beneficial change in the near future.

Something is expected from the discovery of gold in Alberni and the business men of this city have shown themselves ready to invest their capital in that country in the hope of some subsequent return. The work of the Mineral Creek Mining Co., may be referred to in this connection. Quite a little excitement has also been occasioned by rumors of rich discoveries on Mount Benson and should these rumors be confirmed, a very material benefit may be expected to accrue to this city.

In the face of the gloomy forebodings of the pessimistic, the following facts are significant and to some extent re-assuring. The assessed value of property in Nanaimo electoral district has increased considerably since the beginning of the year. The following are the figures:

NANAIMO ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—TOTAL ASSESSED VALUES

	Real.	*Personal.*
1895	$1,666,000	$ 832,950
1896	1,792,000	1,612,400

NANAIMO CITY.

	Real Prop'ty.
1896	$1,699,320

(At the time of writing the value of personal property in the city could not be obtained.)

The books of the customs department show that the duty collected on imports is slightly in excess of last year, though the value of dutiable goods is somewhat smaller. On the other hand, the free list more than makes good this deficiency:

IMPORTS.

Month.	*Values.*	*Duties.*	*Free.*
January		$4,952 98	
February	$45,833	5,598 33	$8,518
March		4,474 41	
April		9,658 48	
May	57,546	5,314 55	3,214
June		5,913 18	
July		4,395 90	
August	38,320	3,942 66	9,289
September		4,595 35	
October		5,321 38	
November	39,779	6,768 98	797
December (approx)		4,562 94	
	$181,478	$65,499 14	$21,763

EXPORTS.

	Coal.	*Miscel.*
First quarter	$ 811,601	$1,652
Second quarter	666,841	538
Third quarter	551,551	4,245
Fouth quarter (approximate)	337,523	938
	$2,703,519	$7,373

Municipal taxes have been paid in much more promptly than last year, while the total amount forthcoming from this source is 10 per cent. higher, this however, being increased to 12 per cent. by 2 per cent. additional taxation.

The vital statistics for the year are as follows:

Births	254
Marriages	68
Deaths	111

The police and district court records are fairly satisfactory, and will compare favorably with those of any other city in the province. In the first named court, there were 172 cases in the course of the year and of these, 30 were Chinese gambling cases. But even including the foregoing in the computation, a monthly average of 14 and a fraction is nothing to be ashamed of. There were 269 cases in the district court, the majority representing prosecutions under the Indian liquor act.

There were no fires of any importance within the city limits, during the year, and the damage from this source was, therefore, merely nominal. In this respect, Nanaimo has been much more fortunate than in 1894, when two terribly destructive fires effected damage to the aggregate amount of $100,000.

Apart from the new court house and girl's school, there has been comparatively little activity in the building trade, though a few new residences have sprung up in various outlying parts of the city. The appropriation for the court house is $35,000, and for the girl's school, $15,000. Both structures will fill the proverbial "long felt want" and are distinctly creditable to their respective architects and promoters.

The city council has accomplished valuable work during the year though the streets of the city still afford ample scope for further improvement. The filling in of that portion of Commercial street where the old bridge originally stood, was recently completed under the able supervision of Mr. Robins, at a cost of $10,000 and as one of our civic candidates observed at a celebrated public meeting, the city could not possibly have expended a like sum to better advantage. Three thousand six hundred and eighty-eight and a half yards of sidewalk were also laid, and $5,103 expended on new street work. The redemption by the N. V. C. Co., at an enormous cost of what was formerly known as the new swamp, though not strictly speaking within the limits of this article, must be referred to as a public spirited and philanthropic undertaking of immense benefit to Nanaimo, which thanks to the same, may boast with some reason, that it posseses the finest football field in the province.

One of the most important public projects of the year, which fortunately or unfortunately did not materialise, was the contemplated purchase of the Nanaimo waterworks by the city. A by-law naming $65,000 as the price to be offered to the company was barely defeated under the rule requiring a three-fifths majority, though it actually obtained a substantial majority of the votes polled. It is expected that the by-law will be resuscitated this year and its ultimate future will be watched with keen interest, involving as it does, the rejection or acceptance of the principle of corporate ownership.

The public health, during the year, was remarkably good on the whole, especially when the wretched sanitary condition of the city is taken into consideration. There were a few isolated cases of scarlet fever, but hardly any of a more virulent type.

In conclusion it may be safely assumed that nobody here is really sorry to see the last of 1895.

SUBDUING A TERROR.

The Intoxicated Woodsman Runs Up Against a Man From Bradford.

"I'm the best man on this train!" shouted an intoxicated woodsman as he swaggered into the smoking car at a little way station on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg.

"I'm the best man on this train!" he repeated, and smacked his fists fiercely.

As he repeated the assertion with additional emphasis a dude who was smoking a cigarette sneaked into another car and the other passengers wore a troubled look. But a man on a back seat, who lives in Bradford, walked up to the would be terror and said calmly:

"Stranger, you say you are the best man on the train. If that is the case, what's the use in making such a fuss about it? I think you are the worst man on the train—certainly the worst behaved. When I see a fellow acting like you are doing I set him down as a cowardly bully and a miserable, sneaking cur. Now sit down."

The terror had evidently received a serious setback, but he didn't like to appear to be too easily subdued. So he said:

"Think you are a better man than I am, do you?"

"I should hope so," said the other.

"You're a liar!" exclaimed the terror, and made a pass at him.

That is where he made the mistake. The gentleman from Bradford let go with his right and sent the fellow sprawling against the iron portion of a seat, cutting his head so that it required five stitches to sew up the gash. After he had recovered somewhat and began to realize what had happened he said:

"I didn't think the dashed thing was loaded."—Punxsutawney Spirit.

Miss Rosalie Blitzstein, a Russian girl, has been naturalized in Philadelphia. She wanted to get a passport to go to Europe to complete her studies in medicine.

Robert Collyer, the Unitarian preacher, has come to resemble Henry Ward Beecher in personal appearance.

THE DAILY COLONIST—20 cents per week.

VANCOUVER.

Confidence in the Future of the Terminal City More Than Ever Justified.

Steadiness of Trade the Significant Feature of the Just Closed Year.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 31.—(Special)—The volume of 1895 being closed and residents of Vancouver again having opportunity to review the business of a completed twelvemonth, confidence in the future of this fair city is found to be more than ever justified. There have been comparatively few failures and these few exerting no important influence on the commercial life of the city; building has advanced quietly and steadily, to meet legitimate demands rather than for speculative purposes; new avenues of industry and enterprise have been opened up; and trade generally has been established and maintained upon a sure and reliable foundation.

Strong evidence of this is contained in the abstract of the custom house receipts herewith appended, the value of the exports for the year having reached a total of $897,035, while a sum of $301,487.80 has been collected in duties, besides receipts of $47,846 from Chinese immigrants—$11,986.50 of which amount is received by the city. The collections show a steadiness, too, that is noteworthy, January and February of course holding the relative position of light months, as they always do, full stocks having been laid in by the dealers prior to the holiday season. Here are the figures in detail, December's returns being carefully approximated:

Months.	*Col. of Duty.*	*Exp. Val.*
January	$ 17,779 53	$ 45,167
February	15,565 59	86,683
March	21,308 97	43,700
April	23,254 64	51,092
May	33,601 11	54,620
June	23,964 07	68,658
July	26,362 84	108,202
August	26,641 36	134,847
September	31,039 92	87,291
October	29,232 91	87,033
November	25,155 70	64,492
December	27,580 86	65,250
	$301,487 80	$897,035

The imports during the year are set down by quarters, as follows:

January, February and March	$163,020
April, May and June	348,974
July, August and September	293,495
October, November and December	199,963
Total	$1,005,452

From the Inland Revenue department is obtained the following memoranda of collections:

January	$ 6,517 06
February	5,767 49
March	8,176 46
April	7,872 13
May	8,008 55
June	11,033 32
July	10,698 54
August	10,625 86
September	12,183 76
October	10,726 16
November	9,057 06
December	9,250 00
Total	$109,896 39

Cupid has been especially busy in and about the Terminal City during the year, succeeding in bringing to the altar 141 couples; the births for the year also show a considerable increase, 294 standing for 1895. Here are the vital statistics complete:

Months.	*Births.*	*Mrgs.*	*Dths.*
January	30	6	10
February	28	13	8
March	19	8	11
April	33	14	17
May	28	11	12
June	16	17	7
July	23	7	7
August	29	11	21
September	20	20	23
October	23	13	11
November	25	10	14
December	20	11	12
Total	294	144	153

The fire loss for the year is practically nil, only about $1,500 damage having resulted over and above insurance. Here are the figures:

Month.	*Location.*	*Loss.*	*Insur'e*
Jan	Three small fires	$ 1,805	$ 1,550
Feb	Two small fires	100	100
March	*Van. Furn. Fac'ty	33,000	33,000
March	Res'd'nce J. Coombs	975	975
March	Royal City Mills	4,000	3,500
March	Gaskell's residence & E. End Cooper'ge	1,400	1,400
April	Residence J. Craig	865	865
May	Albion Hotel	335	335
June	In. Ice Co. & others	1,856	1,856
July	M. Doharthy's res'e and others	2,313	1,813
August	Miscel. small fires	1,635	1,635
Sept	" " "	1,250	950
Oct.	Goodmurphy Bl'k	2,100	2,100
Nov	Res. of J. Luff	212	212
Dec	Res. of R. Fripp	3,000	3,000
Total		$54,846	$53,291

*Insurance money not yet paid.

The Pioneer Woman in Journalism.

Mrs. Cornelia Walter Richards has been brought into notice here by the occurrence recently of her seventy-fifth birthday. She was the first woman editor in the country. The Boston Transcript was started as a very small evening paper toward 60 years ago by Dutton & Wentworth, a firm of Boston printers who had the state printing. They engaged Lynde M. Walter, a cultivated gentleman, to edit it. His health soon failed, and he became too ill to do much manual work. In this emergency his sister, Miss Cornelia Walter, acted as his amanuensis. When he died, Miss Walter was engaged to take his place. This was before the time that woman's rights were much talked of. The Transcript had a peculiar tea table sphere, and Miss Walter successfully fitted into it. The paper had not a wide general scope, though there was something like a digest of the more important news of the day in it, which Miss Walter prepared, and she also provided what was thought necessary of the local news of Boston with the aid of one reporter, her sole assistant. She edited The Transcript in this way for a few years and constantly wrote for its columns, leaving the paper to marry a gentleman of pecuniary means.—Hartford Courant.

AGRICULTURE.

British Columbia Farmers Reaped a Grand Harvest in the Year Just Ended.

An Increased Interest Taken in Dairying—Fruit Growing Advancing Rapidly.

Agriculture is universally conceded to be the backbone of a country and the truth of this saying is just as applicable to British Columbia as to other parts of the world. Even with its wonderfully diversified resources such as lumbering, fisheries and mining the province could not make true progress without the farmer and the settler to open up and cultivate the soil and give to the land a permanent population, supplying the necessaries of life to the miner, the lumberman or other of the industrial classes. The mild climate and rich soil of British Columbia are particularly favorable to the husbandman, and the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Horticultural Board are doing splendid work in the direction of disseminating information and assisting to advance the interests of agriculture generally. The reports issued by the Department of Agriculture, presided over by Hon. J. H. Turner, and of which Mr. J. R. Anderson is deputy minister, have since they were first issued four years ago, been gradually increasing in value and usefulness. As is pointed out in Mr. Anderson's report—issued in 1895, but dealing necessarily with the year 1894 only—highly favorable opinions have been expressed in England, the United States and Canada on the efforts which the Provincial Government have made to bring the agricultural interests of the country up to that high standard and to the prominence which their importance demands.

Though the statistics for the year 1895 are not yet available some general comparisons may be made with the figures for 1894. It may be stated that owing to a mistaken reluctance on the part of some of the farming population to give required data, it has been considered proper to add 25 per cent. to the returns for 1894 to give an accurate idea of what the output of farming produce really was. Taking some of the principal crops for 1894 the output was:—Wheat, 6,526 tons; barley, 1,666 tons; oats, 14,627 tons; hay (cultivated) 96,443 tons; hay (wild), 31,228 tons; potatoes, 19,620 tons; apples, 2,175,695 pounds; pears, 196,750 pounds; plums and prunes, 393,097 pounds; cherries, 48,258 pounds; other fruits, 332,209 pounds; and in dairy produce the figures are: Butter, 637,514 pounds; cheese, 27,631 pounds; eggs, 529,576 dozen. Now the year 1894 was not anything like as favourable as the season of 1895 and the result is that the crops of 1895 are greatly in advance over the previous year. The wheat for 1895 is estimated by competent men who have been all over the province, to be fully three times as great as that of 1894. In the Spallumcheen valley the wheat crop is pronounced the finest, on the whole, ever grown there, averaging between 40 to 50 bushels an acre. On Mr. A. L. Fortune's farm an acreage of 40 acres went 60 bushels to the acre and there were other similar instances. Other grains yielded double the crop of 1894.

On Westham island and parts of the Lower Fraser oats went 100 bushels to the acre. There is no money going out of the province for milling oats this year. British Columbia leads the world for its quality of oats as proved by the first prize taken by the Brackman & Ker Milling Co, at the World's Fair.

An experiment was made this year of sending a shipment to England of Chevalier barley grown on the Governor-General's ranch at Coldstream. This barley is a two rowed variety used for brewing, and the sample shipped was bright and apparently of excellent quality. The result of the experiment has not been learned yet. The oat crop on the Island was good but somewhat lighter than that on the Mainland owing to the dry summer. The barley crop of the province doubles that of 1894, and the same is true of oats.

Hay was generally good the province over and estimated at double the crop of the previous year, for it will be remembered that the floods on the lower Fraser drowned out half the hay in that district in 1894.

Roots and vegetables are generally good and some phenomenal yields are reported on the lower Mainland. At Bellmeade farm, near Mud Bay, and at A. Ewen's, on Lulu island, as high as ten tons to the acre were produced.

Much more attention is being paid to fruit than formerly, and the Horticultural Board is doing wonders towards advancing this very important branch. The regulations adopted by the board for inspecting all fruit and plants coming into the province have had a most beneficial effect. The quality of fruit sold is now better than it was before and the province is no longer made a dumping ground by California, from which most of the diseased fruit formerly came. This measure of protection against bringing fruit pests into the province has been augmented by a vigorous policy of spraying the orchards, and as a result the yield especially in pears and apples has been greatly increased.

Fewer apples were imported during 1895 and the local markets were almost entirely supplied with home grown strawberries. The apple crop was a very good one and larger considerably than the previous year's, as a number of new orchards are just coming into bearing. For example at Salt Spring island alone several thousand trees came into bearing during the year. In the interior—the Okanagan, Spallumcheen and the Kamloops district—the trees were fairly loaded down with fruit and the same may be said of Lytton, Mr. Thos. Earl's trees there looking perfect pictures. Chilliwack exported $11,000 worth of fruit, apples, plums and pears mostly, four times the amount ever sent out of that district before. One thing that has to be kept in mind, however, by the farmers is the necessity of improved grading and packing to make their wares as attractive as possible. A great number of trees were planted in Victoria district during the year and within two or three years the orchards of this province will supply the home market altogether as far as apples are concerned, with the exception of early summer varieties.

Plums were an enormous crop and a great many were shipped to the Northwest in carload lots from Chilliwack and Mission City districts at prices satisfactory to the growers. The 200,000 people that have made their homes in Alberta during the last two years "make lots of mouths for jam" as one man remarked, and this has given another opening for British Columbia fruit, the Okell & Morris Co., of Victoria, and a similar establishment at Vancouver having shipped a large quantity of such goods during the year. The Chilliwack co-operative cannery will soon be re-opened it is understood and a movement is under way to start a similar industry at Mission City. Sixty tons of apples were shipped from Chilliwack, and adding to this what was raised in other parts of the province it will be seen that the crop must have been very largely ahead of the previous year. The Northwest took a large quantity of British Columbia cherries last year and also peas, including quite a shipment from Mr. Seare's place near Victoria.

The farmers have at last thoroughly awakened to the importance of the dairying industry. Up to a short time ago all the butter making in the province was in private hands, and not till 1894 did the first creamery start. Now it is being successfully operated at Ladners turning out 500 or 600 pounds a week and not by any means able to supply the demand. The people around Duncan are stirring in the matter and soon there will be a creamery there; while the farmers of Victoria district are also taking up the subject and no doubt will successfully inaugurate a third creamery.

The visit to the province of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner Prof. Robertson and the valuable object lessons given by Mr. Ruddick, in charge of the travelling dairy, were productive of much good and next year it is understood the visit will be repeated. By the way it must not be forgotten what valuable work the Dominion experimental farm at Assaiz is doing under Mr. Sharpe. No fewer than 1,800 varieties of fruit are being tried there, the largest assortment of any experimental station in the world. Besides this, numerous varieties of grasses and other farm products are tested and the fullest information is given on the experiments for the benefit of the farming community.

"Biddy," the bird that produces the eggs, has not been idle during the year and laid herself out to increase the supply, with the result that a good deal of money that formerly went to outside places was kept at home, through her humble efforts.

The ranchmen of the interior have been reaping a golden harvest, largely due to the great influx into the mining regions. The miners had to be supplied with meat, the demand rose and as a consequence prices went up freely.

Taking everything into consideration the farming industry during 1895 made splendid advances and the outlook for the future is still brighter.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

A Gratifying Absence of Serious Wrongdoing Shown by Last Year's Statistics.

Misdemeanors Far Outnumber the Felonies—Records of the Police Department.

A more orderly, law-abiding city than Victoria has been during the past year it would be hard to find anywhere. Again a decrease in crime is recorded, the number of cases of felony dealt with during 1895 being infinitely smaller than in immediately preceding years. The record of cases dealt with by the city police is in abstract as below:—

Prisoners arrested during 1895 and booked for drunkenness, 277; for supplying liquor to Indians, 55; for having liquor in possession (Indians), 53.

Assault, 49; shooting and wounding, 1; cutting and wounding, 2; aggravated assault, 13; fighting, 7; assaulting the police, 5; obstructing the police, 1; pointing a revolver, 4.

Murder, 2, carrying concealed weapons, 2; malicious injury to property, 18; cruelty to animals, 2; using threatening language, 10.

Theft, 55; in possession of stolen property, 10; burglary, 6; obtaining money by false pretences, 7; housebreaking, 7; highway robbery, 2; refusing to pay wages, 2; robbery, 2; perjury, 2; practising witchcraft, 1.

Vagrancy, 62, using obscene language, 2; keeping a gaming house, 4; gambling, 17; frequenting a house of ill fame, 2; indecent exposure, 2; begging, 3; attempting to commit suicide, 1.

Infraction of the Medical act, 3; of the Elections act, 1; of the Liquor License act, 4; of the City by-laws, 147; of the Game act, 5; of the Revenue Tax act, 45, of the Trade Marks act, 1; of the Minors Protection act, 5; of the Health act, 1; of the Pharmacy act, 1; of the Levying by Distress act, 2; of the Indian act, 6.

As to race the prisoners placed under arrest may be classified as hereunder:

Months.	Whites.	Indians.	Chinese.
January	78	8	5
February	50	7	20
March	38	4	1
April	33	10	4
May	32	16	9
June	30	16	1
July	21	1	2
August	26	7	0
September	43	15	5
October	56	64	9
November	43	11	0
December	43	9	4
Total	483	168	60

Of course the above table does not show the nationalities of defendants in cases brought into the police court by summons, of which there were in all 305. This total, added to the total of arrests gives a grand total of cases dealt with during the year of 1,014.

The DAILY COLONIST, 20 cents per week.

ALBERNI DISTRICT.

Its Splendid Resources—Promising Gold and Copper Mines—Forest, Agricultural and Sea Wealth.

More Favorably Located Than the Kootenays and as Full of Golden Promise.

The recent discoveries of gold and copper mines, combined with its previously well known agricultural and piscatorial resources are bound to bring the district of Alberni to the front and make it one of the most desirable fields for investment and settlement in the world. The climate, never very cold or uncomfortably warm, is most enjoyable at all seasons and for the greater part of the year camping out may be and is safely indulged in. The fisheries of Barclay, Clayoquot and Nootka sounds are unrivalled and now it is announced that two large salmon canneries will be erected and in operation early in the season of 1896. The "runs" of fish in the canals and fiords that dent the West Coast of this island are so invariable that a failure has not been recorded during the long period of thirty-five years when the first white settlers made their appearance on that coast. The timber is generally large and of the finest merchantable varieties, fir, spruce, cedar and hemlock predominating—and the belts being situated near the salt water are singularly well placed for easy and cheap transportation. Along the banks of the rivers and lakes there is much good agricultural land and many promising farms have been located by enterprising Canadians and Englishmen. Whilst the quantity of live stock in the district is limited, sufficient beef and pork are raised for the supply of local consumption and were a grist mill established there is reason to believe that an abundance of flour would be produced. The lakes and rivers offer splendid fishing. The trout are very large and take the fly readily. The forests abound in game and the flats opposite the town of Alberni are a sportsman's paradise, where ducks resort in myriads.

Of the gold and copper discoveries a great deal has been heard of late. Some fine prospects have been obtained from surface rock and the veins as far as prospected show width and strength. Want of means, however, has prevented any but the most cursory investigation of the lodes, which are numerous. The whole country is threaded by veins carrying gold, copper and silver, assays ranging from a trace to $4,000 to the ton. Efforts are being made to attract capital to the district with the object of developing these lodes and there is reason to believe that the endeavors will shortly prove successful. Kootenay, which is now having such a "boom," languished for several years during which the work of development went on steadily. Since the Trail creek mines were discovered last spring the results have been most gratifying and profitable, and the eyes of the world are now directed to that district. A similar condition of things may be produced at Alberni. The same pluck and perseverance that have brought Kootenay to the fore will make Alberni renowned. The prospects on the west coast from surface rock are better than the prospects obtained at Kootenay and the conditions for development are better. The contiguity of the Alberni ledges to salt water relieves miners of the burthen of long hauls and heavy railway freights. Ore from the Trail creek mines is freighted to smelters hundreds of miles away by railway for treatment. Within 200 miles of Alberni canal there are two smelters of enormous capacity and over every mile of that distance the ore can be conveyed by water with the cheapest possible charges for transportation. The same may be said of mining supplies, which can be laid at Alberni at 30 per cent. less cost than the same goods can be delivered at Kootenay. With these advantages close at hand; with wood and water in abundance and with exceptionally large and promising ledges awaiting development what is to prevent Alberni cutting a most creditable figure in the next annual table of statistics of the gold product of the world? What, indeed, unless it be the supineness, indifference or over-cautiousness of Victorians whose future is dependent upon the successful opening of the island mines? The men who have braved dangers and endured hardships to lay bare the treasures of Alberni are entitled to consideration at the hands of this community which has most to gain from the exertions of the enterprising prospectors. The first consideration of all is the placing within reach of mine-owners the funds necessary to develop their holdings. The human hog of the genus "jumper" has not yet appeared in Alberni and it will not be healthful for any of the breed who may venture there. It is earnestly to be hoped that the legislature at its next session will amend the mining act so as to place the man who may seek on a mere technicality to deprive his neighbor of his claim in the same criminal category with the man who finding another's purse on the sidewalk proceeds to appropriate its contents. ALPHA.

VICTORIA'S FREE LIBRARY.

Popularity of the Institution Undiminished—The Record of 1895.

At the Public Library during the year 1895, there have been issued to members 21,702 books, of which 9,885 were loaned to ladies, and 11,817 to gentlemen. The highest number given out in one day was 156, and the average number has been 72. Four hundred and thirty-five new members have entered their names on the register. Of these 190 were ladies and 245 gentlemen. The total number of names now on the register is 4,490.

Many valuable books on history, novels, science, biography and fiction have been added to the library by purchase or by gift of friends. In addition to these a large number of reports of societies and institutions have been procured.

The total number of volumes now in the library is about 8,000.

COAL AND COKE.

The Coal Washing and Coking Plant Recently Erected at Union.

Description of the Work of Washing Coal and Making Coke.

In view of the large and increasing discoveries and development of the precious and economic minerals in this province, a pressing necessity was created for a good coke easily obtainable at home. To this end Messrs. R. Dunsmuir & Sons have been experimenting with two ovens at Union for some time past, and the results so obtained encouraged them to look around for means to extend their output, at the same time naturally endeavoring to produce the best coke at a minimum of cost.

The first essential in the manufacture of coke, is that the coal will coke, and next that the ash in the coal shall be reduced to the lowest possible percentage before it is put into the ovens. In order to attain this end, it was found that the coal must be first washed. When, therefore, Mr. Lewis D. Ross, agent for Cunninghame & Co., of Chicago, who own and control the Luhrig system of coal washing in the United States and Canada, called on Mr. J. Dunsmuir last April, and explained the advantages of their system, he (Mr. Dunsmuir) readily granted permission to Mr. Ross to make full tests on their Comox coal.

The result of these tests being satisfactory Mr. Dunsmuir determined to visit, accompanied by Mr. Little, general manager of the Union Colliery Co., the coal washing and coking plant erected at Belt, Montana, for the Anaconda Copper Co. This practical demonstration of the working of the Luhrig system, coupled with the guarantee of the amount of ash that would remain in the coal after washing, satisfied them of the superiority of the Luhrig system over all other coal washers, and a contract was immediately signed for the erection of a 600 ton (in 10 hours) plant at Union Bay. This is now completed, and will be in operation before to-day unless unforeseen circumstances should arise.

The following is a description of this system of washing coal:—

All the coal which passes through the mine screens, under 2½ inches, goes into a hopper from the bottom of which it feeds regularly into an elevator consisting of special buckets of large capacity, travelling slowly. This elevates the raw coal (under 2½ inches) to the top of the washer building and there delivers it into a very large revolving drum, having three perforated jackets. In this the coal meets a heavy spray of clean water, which washes the finer particles from the nut coal, and is there separated into four sizes, viz, three sizes of nut and a fourth size under ⅜ inch, which contains all the fine dust.

Each of these three sizes of nut coal passes to its respective jig or jigs, where by the difference between the specific gravity of the clean coal and the slate, fireclay, bone coal, &c., the clean coal being the lighter passes through openings near the top of the jig, while the refuse passes through an opening arranged for it and fed from the bottom of the jig. The clean nut coal passes through troughs to the bumping screens, operated by a cam shaft where it is freed of the water before dropping over this screen into the nut coal storage bins; the coal is sprayed with clean water to remove any dirty water or fine particles adhering to it. These fine part cles pass through a trough to another apparatus and any good coal is so saved.

The fourth size (under ⅜ inch) above mentioned, passes to a grading box, where it is automatically sized into three sizes, each passing to its respective jig, called the fine coal jig.

Here the same result based on specific gravity, is obtained, similar to the nut coal jigs, only that here the refuse passes through the holes of the screen in the bottom of the jig. In order to prevent any good coal from passing through with the refuse, there is a layer of about four inches of broken feldspar on the bottom of the jig. This acts as a valve and while allowing heavy slate, sulphur, etc., to pass through, practically prevents any loss of good coal. This is the only system using such a device.

The clean coal here obtained passes through a trough to a small revolving screen, where all the coal over ⅛ inch is separated and passes directly to an elevator, which takes it up to the fine coal hoppers to be taken thence to the coke ovens. The water and particles of coal under ⅛ inch that pass through the screen go to the sludge recovery tank, which is one of the most important factors in this system, and the one which enables the patentees to guarantee that the amount of available coal in the refuse shall not exceed 3 per cent.

The sludge recovery apparatus forms what might be termed the basement of the building, and consists of a large water-tight tank 65 feet in length, having 18 feet of water at one end over a space 12x10 feet and for the balance of the distance 8 feet of water. It is 10 feet wide, and to this goes all the water that is associated with the clean coal from the nut coal and fine coal jigs. In this tank all particles of coal having a greater specific gravity than water settle on the bottom and are removed or scraped to the deep end by a series of ten foot steel scrapers moving slowly along the bottom. This sludge and mud is then carried by an elevator to the top of the fine coal hoppers and is mixed there with the other fine clean coal for the making of coke. This fine sludge usually consists of the most essential constituent—bitumen—in the making of the coke and is really the binding material or cement.

We have now followed the clean coal, both nut and fine, through its various stages to its points of destination, and will return for a moment to describe what becomes of the refuse which is very important.

The refuse from the nut coal jigs passes into a steel trough, having a screw conveyor inside, and is conveyed to an elevator which removes it and drops it down into a large pair of chilled steel rolls, where it is crushed. This is done in order to save all the available coal, because much of the refuse consists of slates and bone coal having particles of good coal attached to or inter-stratified with it. In the crushing this good coal is separated and when elevated to another row of jigs, called the rewashing jigs, all this good coal is saved and the refuse which then goes away is really refuse.

The coal, however, from the rewashing jigs is not clean enough for coke, but is available for use in the boilers, etc.

All the refuse goes to the refuse settling tank under the building, where it is elevated to its own storage hopper, where it is removed by cars or conveyor. In the bottom of the refuse settling tank is a screw conveyor which carries all the fine particles of refuse to the refuse elevator.

The water from both the sludge recovery tank and the refuse settling tank overflows at the further end of the tanks into the pump tank when it is practically free from all gritty particles. The water in the pump tank is then forced by an eight inch centrifugal pump running 800 revolutions per minute, to all the apparatus in the building, and gives a constant and even pressure of water at all points.

In this way, once the tanks have been filled, very little fresh water will suffice to run a very large plant, as the water is used over and over again until it becomes so thick that the tanks have to be emptied and replenished. This is necessary about once in three weeks unless the coal is excessively dirty.

The essential features of this system are:—

The process is automatic and continuous.

The cost of working is almost nominal, only two men and an engineer being sufficient for a 600 ton plant (in ten hours.)

The quantity of water required is very small.

The value of nut and pea coal is greatly raised.

The fine coal can all be saved and used for coke, if it is a coking coal.

Settling ponds are entirely done away with, the fine coal or sludge being recovered by automatic machinery.

The whole plant works with uniform precision, whether the coal to be treated contains 5 per cent. or 25 per cent. of foreign matter.

The coke made from washed coal is largely increased in value from reduction of ash.

The washer at Union Bay is 65 feet by 55 feet and 60 feet high and has three stories in addition to the ground floor, which consists of the big tanks.

The washed nut coal should yield a price equal to the lump, it having been found in Great Britain and Germany, that the nut coal after being sized and washed gives better results for steam purposes than lump coal besides being easier handled, and in many instances lump coal is crushed for this purpose.

In addition to the above washer Messrs. Cuninghame & Co. are erecting for The Union Colliery Co. at Union Bay, 100 bee hive coke ovens each 11 feet in diameter. These ovens are set back to back in two rows of 50 each, covering a space 681 feet in length and having stone retaining walls 14 feet above the railroad track level.

These ovens will produce 150 tons of coke per day, which will be loaded on steamers by a steam derrick which will elevate car as well as coke, and then lower it into the hold to prevent breakage.

With an excellent quality of coke produced at our own doors an impetus should be given to the development of the iron, copper and other mines situated in the neighborhood, and to the erection of smelters and furnaces.

VITAL STATISTICS

Marked Decrease in the Death Rate During the Twelvemonth Just Closed.

The chief feature of the vital statistics for the twelve months just closed is the decreased death rate, the total for 1895 with a considerably larger population—being 209 as against 225 the previous year. The matrimonial market may be described as very steady—206 being the figure for 1895 and 204 for 1894—while the birth roll shows a slight falling off, from 345 in 1894 to 321 in 1895. Here are the returns by months for the year just closed:

	Births.	Mar'gs.	Deaths.
January	25	22	17
February	24	22	13
March	33	23	24
April	24	11	21
May	19	19	18
June	26	13	9
July	24	6	15
August	25	29	21
September	39	9	16
October	32	17	18
November	31	14	19
December	19	22	18
Total	321	206	209

NEW BY LAWS PASSED

By the Corporation of the City of Victoria During the Year Now Ended.

241. Annual loan by-law.
242. Sewerage connection regulation by-law 1893 amendment by-law.
243. Electric Lighting by-law (to appropriate the sum of $10,000 obtained by authority of the crematory by-law, No. 127, for electric lighting purposes.)
244. Municipal revenue by-law.
245. Waterworks regulation amendment by-law.
246. Victoria real estate tax sale by-law.
247. Sewerage commissioners appointment and sewerage assessment by-law.
248. Victoria tax by-law.
249. Ross Bay cemetery amendment by-law.
250. Branch sewers construction assessment by-law.
251. Municipal expenditure by-law.
252. Police Magistrate and legal advisers appointment by-law.
253. The milk vendors by-law.
254. Municipal elections by-law.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy, and all the diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

BUILDING IN 1895.

A Condensed Record of Public and Private Structures Erected and Their Cost.

Half a Million and More Expended During the Twelvemonth Just Closed.

Construction work on the new Government buildings has advanced steadily and satisfactorily during 1895, giving employment to a large number of skilled artisans and putting in circulation during the twelvemonth upwards of $200,000. Naturally this has been the work of first magnitude in the building trade, while close behind comes the new post office and custom house, for the Dominion Government, the foundation for which was laid in the early summer. These latter works will demand a grant of another $200,000 or thereabouts, $60,000 of which has been expended during the first year of construction. Sewer building and waterworks improvement for the year may be set down at $50,000 and $110,000 respectively, while $40,000 is Assessor Northcott's very conservative estimate for general repairs. The new buildings and improvements for the past year, particulars and cost of which are furnished by the courtesy of Building Inspector Northcott are:

Adams, J.—One story frame dwelling, Store street	$ 1,000
Adams, Joseph—One story frame cottage, Hillside avenue	600
A. O. U. W.—Alterations to hall, Yates street	700
Bechtel, A. J.—Additions to dwelling, Douglas street	1,800
Brydon, Thomas—Two 2-story dwellings, Kingston street	4,000
Brown, John—Two story frame dwelling, Victoria Crescent	3,500
Boat House—James Bay water front	2,000
Bossi Estate—Alterations to property on Johnson street	3,000
B. C. Land & Investment Co.—Alterations to Occidental hotel, corner of Wharf and Johnson streets	2,000
B. C. Land & Investment Co.—Alterations to building, Government street	1,000
Crocker, Mrs.—One story frame building	800
Cline, W. J.—One story cottage, Cadboro Bay road	1,500
Cline, W. J.—One story cottage, Battery street	1,500
Cline, W. J.—One story frame dwelling, Battery street	1,200
Cline, W. J.—Two story frame dwelling, Niagara street	2,000
Cline, W. J.—One story frame dwelling, Fernwood road	3,000
Carter, R.—One story frame shop, Douglas street	200
Christie, W.—Alterations to dwelling, Blanchard street and Churchway	750
Dier, W. A.—Two story frame dwelling, Fernwood road	6,000
Duchess Street—One story cottage (owner unknown)	1,000
Elworthy, F.—Alterations to dwelling, Menzies street	1,300
Flumerfelt, A. C.—Two story frame dwelling, Pemberton road	12,000
Fairall, James—Two story frame brewery, Esquimalt road	1,500
Fell & Co.—Addition to dwelling, Holly street	200
Gaerdes, J. H.—One story frame building, Mary street	700
Gonnason, H. J.—One story dwelling, King's road	1,200
Government, Dominion — Brick storeroom, Menzies street	3,500
Government, Dominion—Post office, Government street—work done during 1895	60,000
Gailey Estate—Addition to brick building, Douglas street	2,000
Government, Provincial — Work done during 1895	200,000
Hibben, Mrs.—One story frame dwelling, Carr street	1,500
Hickey, P.—One story frame dwelling, Bellot and Cook streets	3,500
Hickey, P.—One story frame dwelling, Cook street	3,500
Helmcken, Dr. J. D.—Alterations to office premises, Fort street	2,500
Harris, C.—Frame dwelling, Milne street	300
Johns Bros.—Two story store and stable, Douglas street	3,000
Lawrence, J. A.—Alterations to buildings on Yates and Fort sts.	1,000
Lawrie, T.—Two story frame dwelling, Esquimalt road	2,000
Martin, A.—Two story frame dwelling, Maud street	4,500
Muirhead & Mann—Two story frame storehouse, Store and Constance streets	1,500
McDonald, John—One story frame cottage, Hilton street	1,000
McGregor, P. C.—One story frame dwelling, McGregor avenue	1,000
Otterhaus, R.—Additions to dwelling, John street	300
Powell, H.—One and a half story frame dwelling, Frederick street	1,600
Porter, Robert—Two story brick building, Government street	5,000
Pendray, W. J.—Two story frame dwelling, Belleville street	7,000
Rolfe, Thomas N.—One story cottage, Cadboro Bay road	1,500
Riddell, D. H.—Frame barn, Second street	300
Rich, Mrs.—One story frame dwelling, Richmond road and Oak Bay avenue	800
Smith, W. P.—Two story frame dwelling, Collinson street	1,200
Smethurst, M.—Raising building one story, Delta street	500
Simmons & Coker—Two story brick bakery, Fort street	4,000
Spencer, Chris.—Two story frame dwelling, Birdcage Walk	5,000
Spencer, D.—Additions to Arcade building, Government street	4,000
Victoria Corporation—Alterations at Old Men's Home	900
Victoria Corporation — Office at Electric light station	450
Victoria Corporation—Alterations at Yates street fire hall	500
Victoria Corporation—Repairs at agricultural hall	500
Victoria Corporation—New fire hall at Oaklands	200
Victoria Yacht Club—Boathouse, harbor front	1,500
Walsh, John—Alterations to White Horse building, Humboldt street	1,000
Wollaston, Mrs.—Two story frame dwelling, Oak Bay avenue	1,800
Ware, Mrs.—Two story frame dwelling	1,200
Williams, Mrs.—Addition to dwelling, Michigan street	800
Wyley, M.—One story frame dwelling, Young street	1,200
William Street, Victoria West—Two one story frame dwellings	1,500
Total	$388,000

General building for the year	$388,000
Waterworks improvement	110,000
Sewerage Extension	50,000
General repair work	40,000
Grand total	$588,000